*The China Weekly*

# REVIEW

# 密勒氏評論報

*A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917*

## IN THIS ISSUE

**Southerners Move Into Hunan---Chiang Says Canton "Fore-Doomed to Failure"**

**The Nakamura Case and the Japanese Military Clique**

**The Sassoon Decision---Some Comment from India**

**Noulens and Some Other Seditionists**

**Chinese Act of Heroism at Hankow**

**Yangtsze Valley Floods Caused Greatest Loss of Life Since World War**

**The American Wheat Loan and the China Food Crisis**

**P. U. M. C. Engaged in Study of Chinese Type**

**. . . . . By Harry Paxton Howard**

**The Opium Dope Problem in the Far East**

**. . . . . By Dr. R. Y. Lo**

**A Chinese Viewpoint on Shanghai . By C. Y. W. Meng**

**China and America: A Study in Tempos**

**. . . . . By George E. Sokolsky**

**The Problem of Paying One's House Rent**

**. . . . . By Paul K. Whang**

**In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction**

**The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons (Lesson No. 35) . . . By Prof. W. A. Scharffenberg**

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1931 VOLUME 58, NUMBER 2

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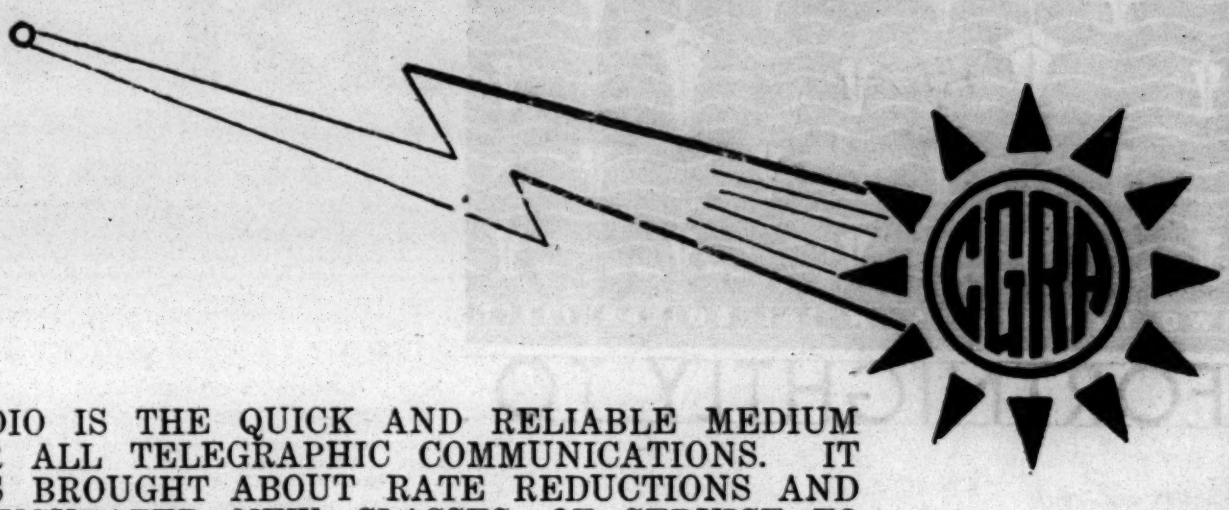


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# 密勒氏評論報

# The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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## Contents


**Editorial Paragraphs**

Chinese Act of Heroism at Hankow ..... 41
The Sassoon Decision—Some Comment from India ..... 42
Noulens and Some Other Seditionists ..... 43
The American Wheat Loan and the China Food Crisis ... 45
The Nakamura Case and the Japanese Military Clique..... 46
Yangtsze Valley Floods Caused Greatest Loss of Life Since World War ..... 48
Southerners Move Into Hunan—Chiang Says Canton "Fore-Doomed to Failure". ..... 51

**Special Articles**

A Chinese Viewpoint on Shanghai...By C. Y. W. Meng 53
China and America: A Study in Tempos ..... By George E. Sokolsky 55
The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons ..... (Lesson No. 35).....By Prof. W. A. Scharffenberg 57
The Problem of Paying One's House Rent..... .....By Paul K. Whang 58
The Opium Dope Problem in the Far East ..... ..... by Dr. R. Y. Lo 59
P.U.M.C. Engaged in Study of Chinese Type ..... ..... By Harry Paxton Howard 62
In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction..... ..... 66
Men and Events..... 70
New Books of Interest in the Far East..... 72
Who's Who in China ..... 74
What the Ships Carry between America and China ..... v



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## CHINESE ACT OF HEROISM AT HANKOW

THE issue of the *Hankow Herald* for September 4 contained an interesting account of a Chinese act of heroism which resulted in the saving of considerable foreign property in that city on August 27 when the warehouse of the Texas Oil Company caught fire. We know that this report will be difficult to believe because of the accounts of "anti-foreignism" which recently have been spread by a certain section of the foreign press in China, but here it is: C.H. Li, a Chinese engineer, who has charge of the flood relief service in the Hankow district happened to be in the vicinity of the Texaco warehouse with his launch when the fire started. As the flames and smoke rolled up from one of the Texaco lighters and was in immediate danger of spreading to the other lighters anchored alongside, Mr. Li drove his launch alongside and despite the danger from the bursting drums of gasoline succeeded in cutting loose five of the lighters and saving them from the conflagration. By taking this action Mr. Li not only saved a considerable portion of the Texaco's product, but also probably saved the lives of some 100 of the company's employees who were on the lighters. As a reward for their service in braving the danger, Mr. Li handed the Chinese skipper and crew of his launch a gift of $100. The manager of the Texas Company at Hankow, R. R. Harrison, wrote a letter to C. H. Li on Sept. 1 thanking him for the service, the letter in part being as follows, "I have today, for the first time, learned that you were the person responsible for saving the lighters containing gasoline from the fire which occurred at our warehouse on August 27. Words are a poor means of conveying one's thanks, but I wish you to know that the Texas Company keenly appreciates your brave act...." As stated, we know that this report will be difficult to believe on the part of those who have been reading the propaganda regarding alleged Chinese anti-foreignism in the Hankow district, but the facts are correct nevertheless. In the face of this, however, we read in *The Shanghai Times* (British) on last Sunday morning that the British foreign office is still worried about the "incident" at Hankow several weeks ago when some foreigners, including women, became involved in an altercation with Chinese ricsha coolies resulting in the foreign women being badly handled and

some of their clothes ripped off their backs." As stated in a previous discussion of his incident in these columns—with Hankow under several feet of water and at least a quarter of a million people drowned and with several millions more in destitute circumstances—it seems rather pathetic that foreigners should so lose their equilibrium as to become agitated about what apparently was nothing more than a minor street squabble between foreigners and a group of ignorant Chinese ricsha coolies.

## THE SASSOON DECISION—SOME COMMENT FROM INDIA

IN *The Review* on July 25 there appeared a report of the decision of Sir Victor Sassoon, head of the famous British-Indian-Jewish family interests of that name to transfer their interests from India to China. As expected, the announcement of Sir Victor Sassoon that he was quitting India for China because of the Indian independence movement, created considerable attention and some adverse comment both in India and England. The *North-China Daily News*, on August 28 reprinted from *The London Times* a brief extract from a further interview with Sir Victor Sassoon wherein he qualified his original statement to the following effect, "We are not transferring existing interests to China, where we already have large interests, but our policy is not to expand Indian commitments except in exceptional circumstances." In view of the attention that has been aroused throughout the Far East in the Sassoon announcement, the following comment from *Commerce* a magazine published in Bombay, India, is of timely interest,

> The news that Sir Victor Sassoon, the millionaire baronet, is transferring his business interests from India to China has caused a deep impression in commercial circles, both in India and in London. He says:—
>
> "It looks as if India under Swaraj (independence) will have a great deal of internal trouble. That is what it looks like to the ordinary business man. On the other hand China is now getting over her civil wars and other troubles. There is a general feeling in India against the foreigner developing the country, which they call 'exploiting,' but in China they are only too glad to welcome the foreigner working for China's interests."
>
> It is feared that Sir Victor's example may be followed by other industrialists and by other firms in India greatly to the detriment of the country's economic future; and the seriousness of the decision becomes all the more trenchant in its incidence when we bear in mind the character and breadth of the commercial interests of the Sassoon family, which is one of considerable antiquity. The Sassoons came from Spain in the first instance. They are believed to have been descended from a group of families known as Ibn Shoshan, who at one time held the position of Nassi of Toledo. The name Shoshan, which signifies "lily" in Hebrew, gradually transformed itself to Sassoon, signifying "gladness." The family claimed to be of Davidic descent, and Abraham Sassoon, a Cabalist who flourished in Venice early in the seventeenth century, stated that his family were descended from Shephatiah, the fifth son of David. There are numerous references to the Sassoons in Hebrew mediæval literature, and the name is to be found in the Talmud.
>
> Gradually the Sassoons made their way to the East—from Toledo to Venice, thence to Salonika, and thence to Constantinople. From Constantinople they passed to Cairo, to Jerusalem, to Safed, and to Broussa. Finally, they settled in Mesopotamia. Early in the sixteenth century Rabbi Judah ben Isaac Ibn Shoshan wrote a commentary on Ruth at Bagdad. For nearly three centuries the Sassoons lived in this Eastern city, distinguishing themselves for their wealth, their learning, and their piety.
>
> The position of Nassi, to which the descendants of Shoshan succeeded at Bagdad, was, centuries ago, one of great influence and power. The Commander of the Faithful confirmed his power and authority by granting him a seal of office, and everyone, whether Jew, Mahomedan, or of another faith, was commanded to rise in his presence and to salute him respectfully, usder a penalty of one hundred stripes. When visiting the Sovereign, he was escorted by numerous horsemen, and a crier publicly proclaimed his greatness. Permission was granted by him to the Jewish congregations in the different countries where his jurisdiction extended, to elect Rabbis all of whom appeared before him to be ordained. Before the last century approached its close, the office of Nassi had been shorn of its significance.
>
> It was intended that David Sassoon should succeed his father in his honourable office; but owing to the insecurity of the Turkish rule he quitted Bagdad for Bushire, in Persia, where a British Agent was located, and he subsequently settled in Bombay. He married his first wife when he was only fifteen years of age. The eldest son of this first marriage was the late Sir Albert Sassoon. His first wife died in 1826, when he married a daughter of Furrej Haim, of Bagdad. The issue from the second marriage was ten children—six sons and four daughters. The six sons were Sassoon David, Reuben, Arthur, Solomon, Aaron, and Frederick. Besides the marble statue of Prince Albert they have enriched Bombay with many noble buildings. Their business in Bombay and elsewhere in India is now, apart from their cotton mills, chiefly restricted to jute and shellac. Sir Victor Sassoon's future headquarters will be in Shanghai, for he has stated that he sees immense possibilities in China.
>
> Sir Victor Sassoon may have wisdom on his side, when he pins his business faith in the future to the industrial potentialities of the Chinese Republic—whether he is justified in forsaking India because of its political unrest is another matter.

## Prominent Chinese Strike Fomenter Arrested

Recent troubles which the French tramway company which also owns the water and electric services in the French Concession, has been having with its employees, having been traced to a discharged employee named Zih Ah-mei, his arrest was effected September 6 in the International Settlement. His home in the French settlement was raided the same day. Zih is only 26 years of age, but has been active in Communist circles, his particular activity being the fomenting of trouble in public utility services. Various pamhplets of an inflammatory nature were found, some relating to the strike recently started by some of the employees of the bus service in the International settlement. Strong police guards were placed at the French tramway premises for several days following the arrest of Zih, for fear that sabotage might be resorted to by smpathizers out of revenge for his arrest, but in the meantime full service has been resumed by the French tramways, after a strike lasting three days.

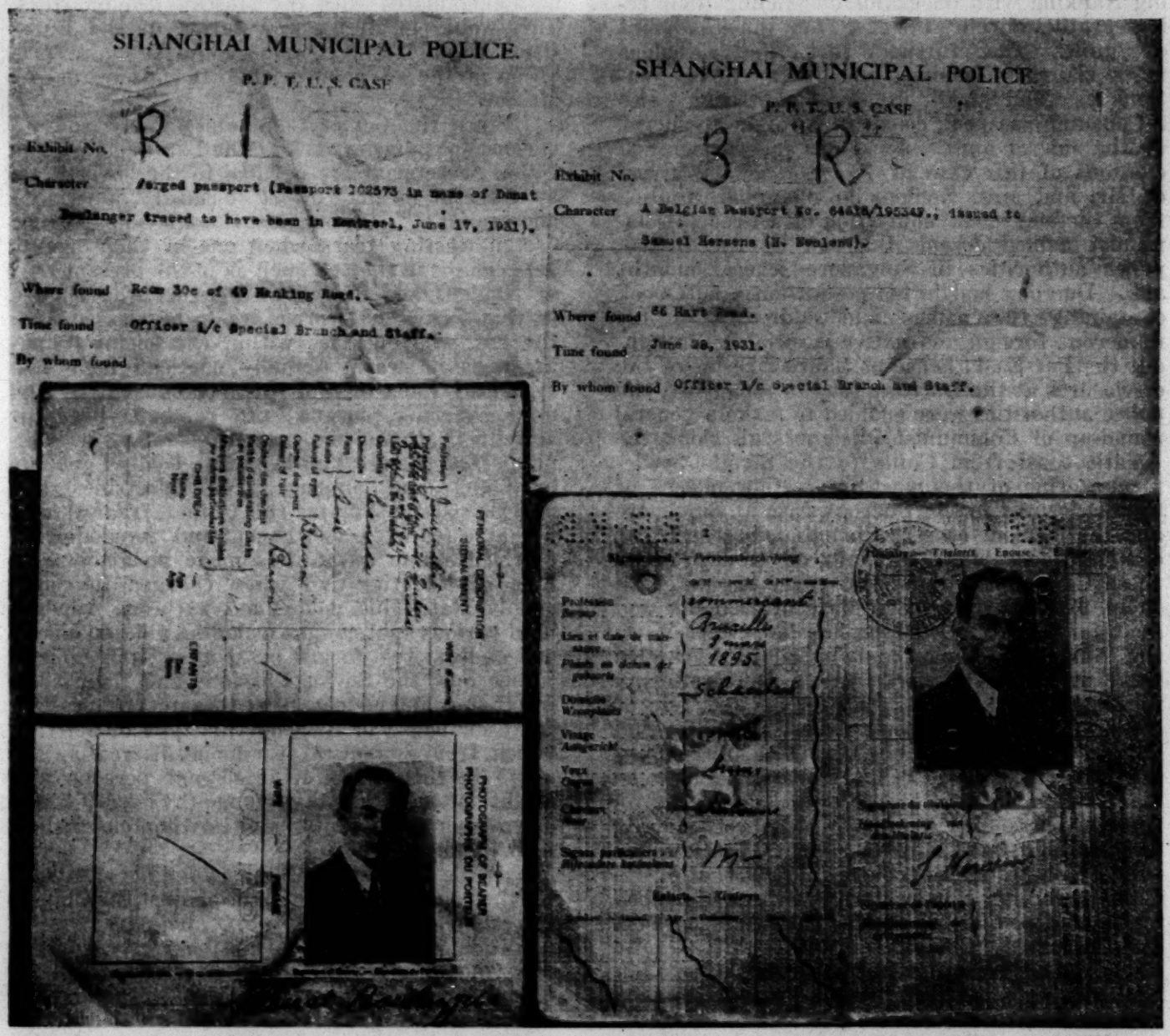
The frequent strikes in the French Concession recently have evoked many complaints from residents, but both the French Consul General, M. Koechlin, and M. Monseran, head of the French tramway company, have stated in interviews that the causes for the strikes were matters beyond their control. The French Consul General mentioned incidentally that the tramway company operated entirely without intervention from his office.

## Admiral McVay Departs for the United States

Admiral Charles Butler McVay departed from Shanghai September 4 by the s.s. *President Pierce* on his way back to the United States, after having turned over command of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet to Admiral Montgomery Meigs Taylor. An international guard of honor was drawn up on the Bund foreshore to bid the Admiral farewell, the units incldung detachments from the Fourth Regiment U. S. Marine Corps, Second Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, the French Colonial Infantry and the Russian detachment of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

## NOULENS AND SOME OTHER SEDITIONISTS

THE National Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking released for publication in the Shanghai Sunday newspapers on September 6 the documents in the so-called "Noulens Case." The translations (from Russian, German and French into English) were accompanied by a number of photographic reproductions of other materials having a bearing on Noulen's activities, most of them being notes such as a newspaper reporter would take on odd scraps of paper or in a notebook. Among the ten photographs were two interesting pictures of Noulens' passports, one being issued by the Canadian Government in the name of "Donat Boulanger," and the other by the Belgian Government in the name of "Samuel Herssons." While the photographs of Noulens were similar on both passports, both the Belgian and Canadian Governments have certified that they were forgeries. The documentary material issued by the Nanking Foreign Office alleged that Mr. and Mrs. Noulens had operated under various aliases, including "Vandercruyssen, "Motto," "Ruck," "Bouret," "Briggs," "Alisson," "Herssons," "Julien," "Boulanger," and "Bergemann." Mrs. Noulens or Vandercruyssen had also used the name of "Mrs. Sophie Herbet." While the documents and photographic materials were released to the press by the Chinese Central Government, it is known of course that all this material was compiled by the "C. I. D." or Criminal Investigation Division of the Police Department of the Shanghai International Settlement. It was on the basis of these documents that the Shanghai Provisional Court held Mr. and Mrs. Noulens guilty of "participating in intensive Communistic schemes designed to overthrow the social and political systems of China;" hence they were turned over to the Chinese authorities for trial and punishment. Both are now in prison


SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
P. P. T. U. S. CASE
Exhibit No. R 1
Character Forged passport (Passport 202573 in name of Donat Boulanger traced to have been in Montreal, June 17, 1931).
Where found Room 30c of 49 Nanking Road.
Time found Officer i/c Special Branch and Staff.
By whom found
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
P. P. T. U. S. CASE
Exhibit No. 3 R
Character A Belgian Passport No. 64418/19534?., issued to Samuel Herssons (H. Noulens).
Where found 86 Hart Road.
Time found June 28, 1931.
By whom found Officer i/c Special Branch and Staff.

**Mr. Noulens and his many passports and aliases: The above is a photographic reproduction of the Shanghai police report showing two of Mr. Noulens' passports, one being issued by the Dominion of Canada in the name of "Donat Boulanger," and the other issued by the Belgian Government in the name of Samuel Herssons. In addition to these passports, Mr. Noulens also claimed Swiss citizenship when he appeared in the Provisional Court. According to the police report Mr. and Mrs. Noulens also operated under the names of Vandercruyssen, Motto, Ruck, Bouret, Briggs, Alisson, Julien, Bergemann, while Mrs. Noulens was also known as Mrs. Sophie Herbet. Mr. and Mrs. Noulens are now being tried before the high court in Nanking on a charge of seditious activities in connection with the propagation of Communism in China.**

in Nanking.

Although the Shanghai Police Department may be suspected of undue enthusiasm in the compilation of the evidence against Mr. and Mrs. Noulens, a perusal of the documents does not leave much room for doubt as to the guilt of the accused. And even though there had been doubt, the fact that a number of radical and near-communistic organizations and individuals in various parts of the world have been bombarding Nanking with telegrams demanding their release, rather clinches the case from the standpoint of guilt. The further fact that Noulens first claimed Belgian and then Swiss nationality and had in his possession also a Canadian passport, constitutes further evidence on the side of guilt. As shown in previous discussions of this case in *The Review*, the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Noulens in Shanghai resulted from the arrest and conviction of a French Communist named Joseph Ducroux by the British police authorities in Singapore several months ago. Ducroux had in his possession a note-book containing the names and addresses of his numerous foreign and native associates throughout the Far East; hence as a direct result of the disclosures at the Ducroux trial in Singapore, the police authorities were enabled to make a general round-up of Communist intriguers all along the Asiatic coast from China to the Straits Settlements. One of the most interesting phases of the disclosures in the Ducroux case at Singapore and the Noulens case at Shanghai, has been the comparatively large amounts of money which these Communist organizers carry around with them, particularly in these days of economic and financial distress. Ducroux had large deposits in the Singapore banks and in addition carried travelers' checks on a well known American bank for more than G. $12,000. A photograph of Noulens' banking deposit record at Shanghai showed deposits in various Chinese bank amounting to nearly $50,000 (silver) and in addition he was said to have possessed even larger sums in foreign currencies in his personal account in local foreign banks. Who supplies these ample funds for counter-revolutionary activities in China and other Far Eastern countries? Suspicion is at once directed to the Third International and the Moscow Government, although it is quite likely that radicalist organizations in other countries such as Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States also participate.

What the Chinese Government is likely to do with Mr. and Mrs. Noulens is not known, but the changes are they will receive long terms of imprisonment. Hundreds of Chinese Communists convicted on much slendrer evidence have paid the supreme penalty, but up to the present the Chinese authorities have been more lenient with foreigners. Since the reproduction of all of the documents and only a few of the photographs required a six-page supplement and nearly 48-columns of space in last Sunday's *China Press*, the material is obviously too voluminous for reprinting in *The Review*, but briefly it seems that Noulens was connected with an organization known as the "Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat," a branch of the Red International that has been striving for many years to create a peasant-labor radical revolution in China. This organization maintained active contact with the Communistic and red-bandit armies and gangs in Central China and also has been suspected of having connections with certain elements involved in the so-called Canton Movement. That the major purpose has been to overturn, by means of intrigue and force, the Central Government at Nanking appears obvious. Could this be accomplished, the next logical step would be the creation of a "Soviet republic" in China which, in turn, would be amalgamated with the Moscow headquarters. This would mean the re-creation of the Euro-Oriental empire of Genghis Kahn, a major ambition of the so-called orientalist conspirators of Moscow.

Since the Soviet Communist Party and its various subsidiaries such as the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Sceretariat are devoted to the "overthrow by forceful means" of all so-called "imperialist and capitalist" governments, there is no particular use in wasting tears when one of their agents gets caught in the act, such as in the present case of Noulens and his wife. Persons who engage in this sort of enterprise are to be classed with the spy who operates within the enemy's lines in times of war. Actually one can have less sympathy for a man of the type of Noulens who used various means of camouflaging his activities, than one can hold for a Chinese like Tang Yen-ta who boldly got up in Court and announced his doctrines and policies. Teng Yen-ta, the Chinese radical who was arrested in the Settlement and "handed-over" to the Chinese authorities made no attempt to hide his identity and when charged in court, openly stated his policy and purpose. Noulens used various subterfuges including a dozen aliases and at least two forged passports. It is difficult to see how the Soviet Russians and their allies in other countries can hope to gain any prestige for their cause in Asia by this type of activity, which, from a practical standpoint discredits their cause in the minds of intelligent persons who might possess genuine sympathy for China's down-trodden peasantry and legitimately wish to help them.

While condemning Noulens and his associates for their underground intrigue against the Chinese Government, there is also another type of "seditionist" in China who is equally reprehensible and who in a sense is indirectly responsible for the oblique activities of the Noulens and their ilk. What we have in mind is the exterritorial-protected foreigner who hides under a foreign flag in a foreign settlement where he is safe from arrest and from that vantage point conducts an equally dangerous intrigue against the Chinese Government and its institution. Most of these "seditionists" are foreign journalists who are subsidized, directly or indirectly, by certain interests who do not wish to see Chinese nationalism come into effect. These persons write articles and books advocating foreign military intervention, conduct international publicity campaigns for the purpose of discrediting the Chinese Government, its institutions and the aspirations of the Chinese people. These persons are just as dangerous and their activities just as reprehensible as are those of the foreign Communists who operate in another sphere. Together they serve to keep China in political turmoil and delay the unification of the country.

# The American Wheat Loan and the China Food Crisis

ACCORDING to an announcement by President Hoover on Sept. 4 an agreement has been reached between the Chinese Central Government and the U. S. Federal Farm Aid Board whereby China will obtain from the United States 450,000 tons of wheat for use in feeding the refugees from the flood situation prevailing along the Yangtsze and other rivers. A report by *Reuters* service from Nanking on Sept. 3 stated the terms of the contract are approximately as follows:

1.—That the total quantity of American wheat purchased shall be 450,000 tons, but that, if required, one half of this quantity may be substituted by flour.
2.—That the price shall be the prevailing market price on the day of export.
3.—That beginning from this month, September, at least 50,000 tons of wheat shall be transported to China each month.
4.—That the purchase price shall be paid in American gold dollars, either in San Francisco or New York.
5.—That the interest on amounts outstanding shall be four per cent. per annum, counting from the date of transportation of the wheat.
6.—That one-third of the total purchase price shall be paid before the end of 1934, another third before the end of 1935 and the final payment before the end of 1936.
7.—That the wheat shall be transported from the West coast of America and that American steamers be engaged for the transportation of the wheat.
8.—That the transport charges shall not be higher than those charged by steamers of other countries.
9.—That all transport and insurance charges shall be borne by the Chinese Government.
10.—That the wheat shall be used only for the relief of the refugees in the flooded areas.

President Hoover stated, however, in his announcement of Sept. 4 which was carried by the *United Press* that a number of technicalities were still to be worked out, but that the amount of wheat (or flour) that China would receive would be equivalent to 15,000,000 bushels. A *Reuter* report from Washington on September 4 stated that possibly half the amount would be in flour. It was also stated that the nationality of the ships which will carry the grain will be specified by China and that American shipping will be given "only an equal opportunity" to compete for the business. The decision to purchase American wheat was made by the Chinese National Flood Relief Commission only after it had been determined that there is not sufficient grain available in the Far East to meet the needs occasioned by the present situation. A report issued by the Commission (*North-China Daily News*) on Sept. 7 stated that 1,000,000 tons of food probably would be required to carry the millions of starving people over until next spring when new crops can be planted, hence the 450,000 tons of American wheat will supply only a portion of the immediate needs. Although details still are unavailable regarding the extent of damage and number of refugees, the Commission's report stated that at least 180,000,000 people are in urgent need of relief.

The decision of the National Flood Relief Commission to purchase a large quantity of American wheat has occasioned considerable controversy in the local foreign and Chinese press due to suggestions that China might be able to purchase sufficient wheat and other grains in Manchuria for immediate needs. The first criticism along this line was made by H. G. W. Woodhead, British writer on the staff of the *Shanghai Evening Post* who stated that it was uneconomical to purchase American wheat when large stocks of rice were available in Japan and stocks of both wheat and soya-beans were available in Manchuria. It is understood that the Commission first explored these possibilities and found that Japan is faced with a considerable rice shortage this year and has no surplus stocks available. Even under ordinary conditions Japan is a large purchaser of both wheat and rice. In regard to the supplies of grain available in Manchuria, the Kirin provincial farmers' union wired to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai suggesting that Kirin wheat be purchased, but private inquiries sent to the leading Manchurian grain centers in various parts of Heilunkiang, Kirin and Fengtien provinces showed that all stocks of wheat available in Manchuria have already been purchased for milling purposes in Manchuria. Statistics dealing with wheat production and consumption in the three northeastern provinces show that, while Manchuria is becoming an important wheat producing region, it is still necessary for this region to purchase large quantities of flour for consumption above the normal annual domestic production. There are, however, large quantities of soya-beans available in Manchuria, but before the soya-bean can be prepared for food consumption, it must first be passed through the pressing plants to extract the oil. A further element in connection with the use of soya-beans for food purposes is the fact that the people of the Yangtsze Valley are unaccustomed to this type of grain for food purposes. However, soya-beans were used for food purposes in connection with famine relief work in Shantung and other parts of North China in 1919-1920, hence there is a possibility of large quantities being introduced into the Yangtsze Valley in connection with the feeding of refugees.

It is of considerable significance that most of the criticism of the Chinese Government's action in purchasing American wheat has appeared in the local Japanese press. The *Shanghai Mainichi Shimbun* on September 5 declared, "As the National Government has already concluded the wheat import deal with the United States, it will be interesting to note the possible political developments between the Manchurian provinces and the Central Government." The *Shanghai Nippo* on September 7 commented along somewhat similar lines, declaring, "We are informed that the Chinese Government has secured a large supply of wheat from America for the relief of the sufferers. Has the Government taken into consideration the immense distance between China and America? We are very much afraid that by the time the wheat from America arrives that millions of people will be dead." The same paper also published a report allegedly issued by one of

the local Chinese Chambers of Commerce stating that 500,000 tons of wheat are available in Kirin province at a much lower price than the Chinese Government will have to pay for the American wheat. The *China Times*, a local Chinese paper also published a report on Sept. 7 which it obtained from Japanese sources stating that at least 450,000 tons of provisions are available in the warehouses along the "northeast railway zone," (presumably the Japanese-controlled South Manchuria Railway) which are available for shipment. The official *Kuomin* service issued a report from Nanking on Sept. 6 stating that a telegram had been received from Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, head of the Kirin provincial government to the effect that 5,000,000 tons of food products, including soya-beans, kaoliang, flour and rice are now available in Manchuria "but are being sold across the border into Russia at very low prices." He suggested that some of these materials be transported to the famine districts over the Government railways "thereby effecting considerable economies in both time and money."

The decision of the National Finance Ministry to float a loan for $10,000,000 for relief purposes had the effect of precipitating a clash between the Legislative Yuan and the Central Political Council at Nanking which threatened for a time to cause a wholesale resignation of members of the legislative department. The trouble developed when T. V. Soong recommended a loan of $10,000,000 based on the wine and tobacco revenues, and subject to the customary regulations which have been adopted in the case of previous government loans. The Legislative Yuan, however, decided that $10,000,000 was insufficient and increased the loan first to $50,000,000 and then $80,000,000. According to a report from Nanking on Sept. 7 a compromise had been reached whereby the loan would be for $30,000,000, but would be issued in installments of $10,000,000 each, but subject to the customary regulations of the Finance Ministry. The *China Times* on September 7 published an explanation of the controversy between the Government departments over the relief loan question, stating that T. V. Soong, Finance Minister had finally succeeded in inducing the Legislative Yuan to accept the original proposal for a $10,000,000 loan but in case more money was needed that further loans of $10,000,000 would be issued. The Finance Minister took the position that the $80,000,000 loan originally decided upon by the Legislative Yuan was inadvisable because of the lack of available sources of revenue to cover such a large issue. The Legislative Yuan, however, insisted that the $80,000,000 loan be issued and passed regulations governing same. Some members of the Yuan disputed the authority of the Finance Ministry to reduce the amount of the loan and threatened resignation. However, as stated, a compromise apparently was reached whereby the relief loan will be issued in installments of $10,000,000 but protected by the customary regulations providing for amortization and interest payments from available sources of revenue.

Hsiung Shih-ling, former premier and finance minister in various Peking Governments recommended on Sept. 7 that the Central Government declare a moratorium on foreign and domestic debt payments for a period of one year as a means of raising funds for relief purposes. According to the plan the Government would pay the interest only, but would declare a moratorium on principal payments. Also it was suggested that the Chinese Government attempt to obtain a loan in Europe and America based on the Customs surplus, it being stated that inasmuch as the British and German loans which were advanced on the Customs security have practically been paid off, this security be used for a new foreign loan for flood relief purposes. Mr. Hsiung suggested further that a flood relief surtax be imposed on all imports into China, which in his opinion would bring in an income from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 for immediate use.

# The Nakamura Case and the Japanese Military Clique

### *THE CASE*

CAPTAIN Nakamura, a Japanese military officer and a companion, also a military man, obtained a passport or traveling permit from the Chinese authorities in Manchuria and started out on a trip through interior Manchuria and Inner-Mongolia. The passport said nothing about the Japanese being military men and they wore civilian clothing when they departed on the trip. Both Captain Nakamura and his companion were killed either by Chinese soldiers or bandits. The incident occurred several weeks ago, apparently at about the time of the Wanpaoshan incident and succeeding murders of Chinese residents in Korea.

### *THE RESULTS*

As a result of this incident and other affairs in Manchuria which the Japanese General Staff claims indicates a growing Chinese disrespect for the Japanese army, the Japanese military clique which largely controls Japanese affairs on the Chinese mainland has magnified the affair into a major political issue. On Sept. 7 the Japanese semi-official *Rengo* service reported that the military authorities had sent two airplanes on a "training flight" around the Matsumoto district and had distributed more than 100,000 copies of handbills dealing with the Manchurian and Mongolian issues and the question of Japan's national defence. This indicates that the Japanese General Staff has two objects in view—political attacks on the present government for its alleged "weak" policy in dealing with China, and propaganda against further reduction in Japanese armament at the forthcoming disarmament conference at Geneva. The liberal British *Japan Chronicle*, published at Kobe, declared on Sept. 4 that the Nakamura affair "has shown that the army is a very dangerous member of the body politic of Japan, and the manner in which military men have been behaving lately in Japan is very disquieting." The report stated that while there is a strict press censorship being imposed on the Japanese newspapers not to mention the Nakamura affair, that the military has been left with a free hand to deliver inflammatory sppeches and distribute literature. "First and worst has been

General Minami, Minister of War, who has delivered numerous speeches attacking Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister for his handling of the affair, and also in threatening to take direct action with the Chinese authorities in Manchuria. What is meant by "direct action" has been explained as the seizure of further strategic points in South Manchuria and Inner-Mongolia and the use of "forceful measures" in connection with the investigation of the Nakamura incident. The war fever is running "particularly high" at Dairen, the Japanese-controlled port in South Manchuria where a large mass-meeting was held and speeches delivered by Japanese military officers which were designed to cause the Japanse residents to demand vengeance. In regard to the Nakamura incident, *The Chronicle* stated,

> "The two soldiers who went on tour were in civilian guise and their *huchao* (permit) said nothing about their being soldiers. They were arrested by some Chinese soldiers and shot. The thing is always described as an insult to the Japanese army; but if army men go wandering about as civilians, they can hardly expect their military status to be respected. If that status is suspected, or even declared, it only increases the suspicion of espionage. This does not justify the Chinese soldiers in shooting them; but there is some doubt about the status of these soldiers; they have also been described as bandits. The Chinese authorities ought to keep their bandits under proper control; but a murder committed by bandits does not put quite the same degree of responsibility on the Government which ought to have prevented it as does a murder by regular troops under proper command. Equally, the murder of an apparent civilian under strong suspicion of being a spy is not, politically, so serious a matter as the murder of a foreign military officer, armed with his proper credentials for travelling. These considerations are quite ignored in all the meetings that are held for the purpose of fanning the war feeling, though until they are determined it is hardly possible for the Government to determine what action should be taken, and obviously out of place for either civilians or military men to demand vengeance, occupation, and the putting into motion of Japan's national powers."

The editor of *The Chronicle* also called attention to the fact that the Japanese military agitators have entirely ignored the recent Korean atrocities involving the murder of more than 100 peaceful Chinese residents of the Japanese colony for which the Japanese military authorities were directly or indirectly responsible. The editorial concluded with the following statement,

> "On any judicial estimate of the two incidents, the Chinese have, at present, far more to be indignant about than the Japanese. That, however, is only a side issue. So far as the Foreign Office is concerned, these difficult and worrying matters are kept on a plane of perfect correctness. The trouble is caused by the military men giving a lead in working up national indignation, with demands for this, that, and the other sort of satisfaction. The danger is not merely that feeling may be mischievously exacerbated. It may proceed to something worse than that. It may be remembered that, towards the end of 1925, in a certain Manchurian crisis, the Foreign Office admitted that the situation was disquieting but said that there was no immediate need to send troops. The next public announcement came from the War Office, which issued a statement to the effect that it was necessary to maintain peace, and the Japanese troops were moved. They did not fire a shot, it is true, but they were just as effective for all that. It appears that there is always some danger of the initiative passing into the hands of the military, and this it is which makes the present military agitation so disturbing."

Aside from the agitation being carried on in Japan by the military authorities, the Japanese General Staff has been accused both in China and abroad with responsibility for a most dangerous game of intrigue in Chinese politics in connection with the present Nanking-Canton situation. In previous issues of *The Review* attention has been called to this Japanese intrigue both in North and South China. In North China the Japanese military has been doing everything possible to embarrass Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang who is attempting to maintain peace on behalf of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, while in South China there appears to be considerable evidence supporting the charge that Eugene Chen, the Canton Foreign Minister, succeeded in obtaining both money and munitions for his rebel government while on his recent trip to Tokyo. As the Soviet Russians also have a finger in the Chinese pie, the following comment which appeared in one of the Moscow newspapers is of timely interest,

> "A war of the militarists had already been fought out in North China. General Shih Yu-san advanced against the leader of the Mukden group, the present ally of Chiang Kai-shek, Chang Hsueh-liang. This fight, which was instigated by the Japanese imperialists, was to serve to exercise pressure on the Mukden group in order to extend still further the Japanese positions in Manchuria, in order to force the cessation of the construction of a number of Chinese railways and to obtain concessions for a number of Japanese railway lines. This war, however, was at the same time directed against Nanking; it was the answer of Japanese imperialism to the anti-Japanese boycott movement. In addition, Japanese imperialism organised a monstrous and despicable provocation in Korea. Under the pretext that Korean settlers in Manchuria were being badly treated by the Chinese authorities and landlords, the Japanese imperialists organised an anti-Chinese pogrom, to which hundreds of Chinese fell victims. Japan thought that it would be able by this means to obtain the right to buy up land in Manchuria, in order thus by Korean settlements to bring the Northern part of Manchuria completely under Japanese control. Nanking was compelled to reply to this anti-Chinese pogrom with an anti-Japanese boycott movement, which, it is true, was not carried out at all in Manchuria and only very feebly in Central China. To this Japan replied in turn with war against Chang-Hsueh-liang. At the same time the Foreign Minister of the Canton Government, Eugen Chen, was received even in official circles in Tokyo, and his government was supplied with military advisers, aeroplanes, munitions and other war material, thereby enabling the Canton government to commence an offensive against Nanking."

The world is thus presented with the spectacle of two governments functioning in Japan, one being the civilian administration represented by Baron Shidehara which apparently wants to get on peacefully with China, and the other represented by the War Department which is bent on forceful measures. Aside from the comparatively small group of commercial and financial interests which are involved with the military clique in the control of the South Manchuria Railway and affiliated Japanese interests in Manchuria, the majority of Japanese businessmen and industrialists want peace with China. They realize that Japan has most to gain from a peaceful unified China. But the military clique and their commercial and financial associates who have made big money out of the exploitation of South Manchuria do not intend to give up their "special position" without a struggle—even to the extent of a war if necesary to preserve their position on the Chinese mainland. In practically all of the inflammatory addresses delivered by Japanese military officers in connection with the Nakamura incident, there has been a copious

waving of the "bloody shirt" and the Japanese people have again had their minds refreshed with the accounts of the Russo-Japanese war wherein Japan spent vast treasure and man-power in driving out the Russians and establishing Japanese influence on the Asiatic mainland. The recent Wanpaoshan incident and succeeding murders of Chinese residents in Korea as well as the Nakamura affair are all phases of the so-called "Manchurian Question." Chinese influence in Manchuria which was negligible twenty years ago when there were only 6,000,000 Chinese in the three northeastern provinces, has now been tremendously increased due to the present Chinese population of more than 30,000,000. A report in *The Japan Chronicle* on Sept. 3 told of a "Manchurian and Mongolian Exhibition" which is being staged at a department store in Kyoto under the auspices of the Japanese Sixteenth Army Division, which recently returned to Japan from two years of service in Manchuria. The exhibition has the support of the *Asahi* one of the leading Japanese newspapers and according to the report in *The Chronicle* it consists of text books in use in Chinese primary schools which "bristle with anti-Japanese sentences, designed to stamp anti-Japonism on the plastic minds of Chinese children, anti-Japanese posters, towels, handkerchiefs and fans upon which are printed phrases and sentences and pictures hostile to Japan."

These examples of anti-Japanese propaganda are, of course, only one phase of the powerful Chinese drive against the Japanese "special position" in South Manchuria. This anti-Japonism permeates the entire Chinese population from school children upward and has constituted the driving force behind the Chinese effort to construct railways and develop ports and industries in order to make themselves independent of the Japanese monopoly which centers in the South Manchuria Railway. No one can travel through South Manchuria without sensing the bitter antagonism which exists between Chinese and Japanese interests, a situation which has all the earmarks of a near-war situation and which at any time may break out in open conflict. The Japanese General Staff realizes that the trend of events in Manchuria is against a continuance of Japan's military position in that region, hence they apparently have decided to make a stand, otherwise they may be thrown out entirely. What would happen in the event of war cannot be forecasted, but the probabilities are that a military adventure in Manchuria would prove to be even less profitable than the one in Shantung three years ago, even though it did not provoke international complications which is always a possibility in a region which has recently come to be designated as a "second Balkans."

# Yangtsze Valley Floods Caused Greatest Loss of Life Since World War

*The following comprehensive report and survey of the flood-famine situation along the Yangtsze River was written by Frank Oliver, Special Correspondent for Reuters Service, who has just returned to Shanghai from Hankow and other points along the river.*

IT is a primary error to refer to the Yangtsze Valley floods as the Hankow Floods. Bad as are the floods at Hankow they are only a tiny section of the whole; the misery, desolation, death, disease and suffering caused in Wuhan by the floods are but a small part of the whole.

One of the worst floods in the world in modern times the Yangtsze Valley floods have involved the greatest loss of life since the Great War. For 600 miles the Yangtsze river is flooded on either side as far as the eye can reach except where a few hills jut into the Valley. These floods affect an area containing approximately fifty million human beings of whom certainly ten million and probably fifteen million are destitute and more than that number homeless. A harvest, food stocks, cattle—all have been wiped out of existence. Death has swept a terribly wide swathe through the most fruitful part of the Chinese Republic, disease is spreading and later famine must stalk like a spectre when the cold hand of winter takes this region in its grip.

Even that will not be the end. There are thousands of square miles to be drained of flood water, seed grain to be found, cattle and draft animals to be replaced, an incredible number of small farmers to be placed on their feet again and, very important, hundreds of miles of dykes to be repaired and rebuilt to prevent a recurrence of flood, not fifty years hence, but within twelve months of the present disaster.

Those with a mind for statistics can work out the sum required to give relief to millions until some sort of a harvest can be reaped next year, to rehabilitate the land, to rebuild dykes. It will be a staggering figure, looking more like the budget of a great country than an estimated flood relief fund.

The full sum can never be forthcoming. Hundreds of thousands now alive in the Yangtsze Valley are doomed to die because funds cannot be raised to save them. Many of them could have been saved, could still be saved, but they will not be saved. No relief scheme yet evolved even if carried out to the letter could save all now in distress. Much might have been done if, when the floods first came, men, money and equipment were available. They are available to a degree, but not in sufficient degree to save all. Crouching on banks washed by flood water, on tiny islands that are dotted in about the Yangtsze Valley, are hundreds of thousands of destitute people hoping they will be rescued from disease and death, not knowing that they are doomed.

Let us take a look at the Yangtsze Valley from the air, to get a bird's eye view of this ghastly inundation. From Woosung to Chinkang the river is flowing in spate. North of Chinkiang the water spreads away like a sea. Nanking is partly flooded. Between Nanking and Wuhu the Yangtsze river disappears; in its place is a tremendous sea, an inland sea that runs to Hankow and then on to Shasi. There the river becomes visible again.

Central China lies under a tideless sea—water as far as the eye can reach. It is a magnificent spectacle from the air for it is a sea of ten thousan islands, but a spectacle that spells tragedy for millions. Beneath the waters lie thousands of villages and hundreds of small towns. The flood waters have engulfed everything but the tops of the hills in the Yangtsze Valley and these hill tops are islands that swarm with humanity swept out of its homes, those who were not drowned when the "sea" spread over the land. They are struggling to keep life going on a few square feet of land, trapped miles away from the "mainland," from succor, from food, from water except the yellow flood water. On some islands these unfortunate people are crowded like flies on a rotting fruit—hardly with sitting room. They sit nerveless and broken, never raising their heads when an aeroplane sweeps past only 200 feet over them. They have no protection from sun or rain. Hundreds of thousand are similarly marooned. No one knows how many, for only an infinitismal section of the flooded area of the Yangtsze valley has been more than cursorily surveyed.

Some of the bigger town, with buildings more than one story high, are surviving. Anking is half under water. Built on the slope of a hill it has the appearance of slipping down into the flood. Kiukiang is a Venice on the Yangtsze; Wusueh and other small towns in east Hupeh have only first floors dry, ground floors being flooded.

Hankow from the air is a terrible sight. Half the native city has disappeared under the waters. No street is visible. Rows of higher buildings push their upper floors out of the "sea", that is all; the vast metropolis of Central China is reduced to the size of a smalll town.

This year the mighty Yangtsze, which drains one of the greatest watersheds in the world, has completely failed in its task. A tremendously heavy rainfall through the spring and early summer poured countless million tons of water into the lakes along the river and they in their turn poured it into the river, which rose over its banks and swept over the highest dykes ever built in Hupeh province for flood prevention.

This has resulted in thousands of square miles of land disappearing under the waters overflowing from the Yangtsze. In Hupeh province alone 35,000 square miles are under water, in Hunan province 20,000 square miles have suffered similarly. North Kiangsi is badly flooded and Anhui has suffered almost as much as Hupeh. Probably a hundred thousand square miles of Central China are inundated, an area half as big as the North Sea. The Yangtsze has lost its identity in Central China. It flows into an inland sea near Shasi and doesn't emerge again until near its mouth.

These floods are not floods of a few days or even weeks. They have come to stay for months and the effects may be felt for years. Residents of Hankow are anxiously watching the watermarks on their walls but the problem will be no less great when the streets of Hankow's concessions are dry, the problem will still be at its beginning. The rehabilitation of the economically, most important area of China is a problem before which the stoutest might quail.

One fact must be faced early: this is that not thousands but millions must perish, because even the present large scale of relief measures if carried out to the full cannot reach immense numbers of destitute before disease or starvation completes the work the floods began. Relentless nature which brought the floods must be left to complete her terrible work, and when the floods subside and when the fittest demonstrate they are such by survival then human aid can step in to try and save what remains. Much more could have been done early, if....There are many ifs. It was not realised until very late in the day that the floods were such that national relief measures were required, that relief work was far beyond the powers and resources of local authorities. When this was realised neither supplies nor money nor help in sufficient quantities were forthcoming immediately. Time slipped by and with it thousands of victims slipped into the waters never to be seen again. Disease got a hold on the remainder of refugees that will no doubt be hard to shake off. What has been done so far by relief committees and benevolent societies has touched but the fringe of the problem. Literally there are millions for whom little or nothing is being done because they are beyond the resources of those striving their utmost to bring relief where there is now distress.

In times of civil war everything needed is usually commandeered without delay, for they are times of national emergency. In this, the greatest national emergency since China has been a Republic, and when commandeering was needed most urgently nothing of the kind was done. The commandeering of food and man power could have accomplished much and saved countless lives in the early stages of the flood. In the early days of the flood thousands died in Hankow for lack of food or help to find dry and safe places to live. There was food in Hankow in fair quantity —but only for those who could pay for it. Those who had lost their all had to go hungry unless they could somehow get to the few centres in the watery waste where some food was made available by benevolent societies. Thousands of people were unable to get to these centres.

The commandeering of food and of sampans might have done much to save the lives of many now dead. Had ships, junks and sampans been commandeered and distributed through the Yangtsze valley hundreds of thousands in what is now the inland sea of China might have been brought to safety, instead of becoming victims to disease, starvation and exposure.

Within limits much has been done but unlimited authority, unlimited help might have accomplished a tremendous feat and saved vast numbers to repeople and rebuild all that has been destroyed in the Yangtsze Valley, the most important, the most productive portion of the Republic south of the Great Wall.

Much could still be done. A fleet of vessels has been commandeered before to-day. Such a fleet working with small craft in the Valley might still save thousands otherwise doomed to death.

So much for the present; what of the future? In due course the Yangtsze will resume its normal level and sink below its banks. But this will not mean that the flood water will flow back just as easily as it flowed out from the river. Thousands of square miles will remain flooded because the land is below the level of the river banks. Millions of tons of water will lie imprison-

ed behind dykes which rib this entire area and which were not broken by the floods, but merely overflowed. Vast areas will probably not be dry next year unless they are drained or pumped dry. With native gear this is going to be a tremendous task, impossible to accomplish before the winter of 1932.

An optimistic estimate is that enough land will be dry for ten per cent of the normal winter planting to be sown for the Spring harvest. This is optimistic, five per cent may be a more likely figure. It is generally agreed that until the coming winter an estimate of what is likely in the way of a summer harvest in 1932 is impossible. Certainly it cannot be a full one; it may be half, it may be less; it may be tragically small.

This will mean that an enormous number of refugees will have to be "carried" for months to come. Five dollars a month is the recognised sum for keeping a famine or flood victim alive. Reckon that for a million refugees for a period of months and see what the figure looks like, and then remember there are millions of refugees. It is true armies of refugees can be employed on rehabilitation work in return for food supplied but until the Yangtse valley is again productive the work of rehabilitation is unproductive in return for the food expended and this food has to be bought, as also has vast quantities of seed grain to replace the tremendous stocks that now lay beneath the flood.

Then there is the question of disease. Typhoid, dysentry and malaria are all prevalent in the Yangtsze Valley to-day and there are cases of cholera. When the floods descend to mud level in places where refugees are congregated, when the already terrible stench increases a hundredfold (aided by refuse of all kinds thrown into the water, by the rotting bodies of men, animals and birds), epidemics are to be expected, states medical opinion. If there are epidemics they will kill off thousands who have fought and struggled successfully against the water. So far one small hospital ship has been provided for Wuhan where already many thousands need its services, a number that will undoubtedly increase tremendously later in the year. But vast numbers of refugees between Hankow and Nanking have not even one ship to assist them.

There has been quarrelling about the amount of money required for relief work and rehabilitation. Eighty million dollars that finally was decided on will do little enough towards caring for the destitute and placing them on the land again. China needs all the help her friends can extend her at the present time and for months to come to recover from one of the really great disasters in her long history that is a story full of tragice disasters.

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With the continued steady fall of the Yangtsze, conditions at Hankow and in the Wuhan area generally have considerably improved. Ricsha traffic has been resumed in many parts of the Wu-han cities, where for weeks the only means of conveyance was by sampan. Traffic on the Peiping-Hankow railway has been resumed.

Life in the Wu-Han area is again approaching normal. Various business firms and shops are re-opening. Many of the houses have been drained and residents can now travel on foot from one part of Hankow city to another over the pontoon bridges which have been constructed on the main thoroughfares. Large-scale pumping operations will be onducted in Hankow. A consignment of suction machines is being sent from Shanghai. The Yangtsze Conservancy Board has despatched an engineer to Hankow to assist in the drainage work.

Special hospitals for women have been established. Plague prevention work is progressing satisfactorily.

The majority of the foreign firms at Hankow turned over their godowns temporarily for the use of tbe flood refugees. Business firms are experiencing difficulties with the coolie guilds. In many cases the coolies are seeking to charge more for moving goods than the goods are worth.

General Chiang Chien-jen, attached to the publicity department of General Chiang Kai-shek, the commander in chief has proposed that as a measure of relief as many flood refugees as possible, perhaps as many as 5,000,000, be transported to Manchuria. He holds that such a scheme would aid in coping with the bandit menace which is expected to become serious when dry land appears.

Although plans are in progress to have large numbers of the inhabitants of the flooded areas in the Yangtsze Valley find homes in the less densely populated areas of China, emigration from the Hankow district of the coolie class at this time is being discouraged as there will be a heavy demand for labor as soon as the floods have subsided. The relief measures are already having their effect and the number of refugess arriving in Shanghai is decreasing. Shiploads of chloride of lime are being sent from Shanghai to the Wuhan area for disinfecting purposes. The removal of bodies from the streets is progressing satisfactorily. The crews and guards on the river steamers are being inoculated against cholera.

Precautionary measures against disturbances by reactionary elements in the Wuhan area are being tightened. General Ho Cheng-chun, Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, has ordered the Examination Office of the Hankow Customs to conduct a rigid search of all incoming and outgoing boats. Several gunboats are also instituting day and night vigil along the River.

General Chiang Kai-shek made a further inspection of the Yangtze districts which have been devasted by floods, end of last week. After viewing the stricken districts General Chiang returned to Nanchang to resume personal direction of the anti-bandit campaign in Kiangsi province.

### Extensive Damage in Wuhu Area

According to an investigation of the Wuhu Flood Relief Committee, no less than 850 miles of land in and around Wuhu were affected by the floods. 4,000 people succumbed while over 200,000 are homeless and destitute. The area of agricultural fields damaged totals 500,000 mow, and the amount of property destroyed is estimated at $15,000,000.

A report by the Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs at Nanking September 4 indicated that the total number of flood refugees in and around the Capital exceeds 30,000. These include 20,000 in the Hsiakwan district and over 10,000 outside the Shuihsi and Hanhsi Gates and a section of the Kiangning district. The local authorities have erected temporary camps for their accommodation.

Three large dykes—the South, North and East Dykes,—at Nanking gave way at 5 o'clock on the morning of September 2. Water poured inland from six breaches, sweeping away whatever lay in its path. By 10 o'clock the flood had reached to within one-third of a mile of Nanking city, and by 11 o'clock the suburbs between the Shuihsi and Hanhsi Gates were one large expanse of water. More than one thousand farmers and their families, carrying the little bundles they could pack in their hurry, flocked to the Capital for safety.

### Dykes Broken Along Grand Canal For 250 Miles

Upon returning to Nanking from an inspection tour, Chen Shen-en, special deputy of the Ministry of Interior, reported that the total length of broken dykes along the Grand Canal is over 250 miles. The Ministry of Interior has been ordered by the Executive Yuan to institute a careful investigation of the local officials whose failure to strengthen the weakened embankments and to dredge parts of the Canal has been responsible for this extensive havoc, and to formulate measures for their punishment.

Special deputies of the General Relief Committee inspecting conditions in north Kiangsu report that the three districts of Taihsien, Tungtai and Hsinghua are enduring great hardships. The reports declare that swift steps must be taken to block up the gaps along the Grand Canal in order to prevent the spread of the flood. The Executive Yuan has ordered the National Flood Relief Commission to despatch a number of junks hauled by steam tugs to carry provisions and medicines up the Grand Canal for the relief of the refugees.

*(Continued on page 76)*

# Southerners Move Into Hunan---Chiang Says Canton "Fore-Doomed to Failure"

SOUTHERN rebel troops belonging to Gen. Chen Chi-tang and marching under the banner of the Canton "National Government" have advanced into southern Hunan province and have occupied without resistance the town of Chenchow, located about twenty miles north of the Hunan-Kwangtung border. Troops loyal to the Central Government which were stationed in southern Hunan have withdrawn without offering resistance to the Southern invaders, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's purpose apparently being to drop back to Hengchow where military engineers have been engaged for several weeks in the construction of trenches and fortifications. Hengchow is located near the southern terminus of the northern section of the Hankow-Canton Railway and a considerable distance to the south of Changsha, provincial capital of Hunan. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief of the National forces, who is now in Nanking has announced his intention of returning to the front immediately, this time apparently for the purpose of directing the Government forces against the rebel armies from the South. In a statement issued at Nanking on Sept. 7, Gen. Chiang announced that the Cantonese rebels had invaded southern Hunan, the move apparently being precipitated by the Cantonese belief that the Central Government "occupied by the bandit-suppression campaign and the flood disaster" would not be in a position to offer resistance. Gen. Chiang also charged Canton with receiving the assistance of the "imperialists," otherwise Japan to the extent of both finances and munitions. In taking this action the Cantonese politicians, in Gen. Chiang's belief, have "strained the national prestige and incurred the curse of the entire nation." That the Canton revolt is "fore-doomed" to failure is certain, declared the Nanking leader, who stated further that since circumstances have now made it impossible to avert the pending catastrophe, the Central Government has no other choice that to "do its utmost to save the nation from the calamity."

As the anti-Communist campaign practically has been completed or at least reduced to the status of guerilla warfare, it is reported that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is now engaged in transferring some of his best troops from Kiangsi province into Hunan where a stand against the southern invaders will be made in the district between Changsha and the fortified front at Hengchow. Also, there have been reports that Gen. Chen Ming-shu's 19th Route Army which is composed of Cantonese troops, may be used for a direct invasion of Kwangtung province from Kiangsi or from Fukien provinces. As to the situation in Kwangtung province, later telegrams appearing further on in these columns have confirmed the earlier reports that the situation in the South is now practically dominated by the Kuomintang Leftists led by Wang Ching-wei and by the Kwangsi rebel faction. This means that the influence of the more moderate Cantonese elements represented by Gen. Chen Chi-tang and Ku Ying-fan (also Sun Fo) has been more or less relegated to the background, thus leaving the war party in control of the situation.

The imminence of an outbreak of war in the South has moved Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang who controls the situation in North China to issue another circular telegram reiterating his support of peace and national unification. He also pledged himself to follow the leadership of President Chiang in the present emergency. Chang Chi, Wu Teh-cheng and other peacemakers in the North who have been trying to patch up the trouble by "party" means, have issued another telegram appealing for the preservation of peace. Various provincial commanders such as Liu Chih of Honan and Ho Chien of Hunan have also issued statements supporting the Central Government and urging unification and peace "in order to save the Party and Nation in the present crisis." Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, in an address at the weekly Kuomintang conference at Nanking on Sept. 7 said that while a tolerant attitude toward the Canton sessionists would be continued, the Central Government "would not hesitate to resort to extreme measures in order to uphold its prestige."

Reports from Nanking and Nanchang (*Kuomin*) during the week have indicated the practical wind-up of the anti-Communist campaign. In Dr. Wang's summary of the situation he stated that the anti-red war had been reduced to the status of guerilla fighting which probably would continue for a considerable period. In Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's statement on Sept. 7 he said that despite overwhelming odds, the Government troops had succeeded in reducing the red-strongholds "one after another," and that the so-called Soviet Governments in southern Kiangsi province practically all had been dissolved. The fact that the few remaining red gangs are familiar with the mountainous territory along the Kiangsi-Fukien border was making the problem of complete suppression a difficult matter; hence while the main strength of the marauders had been shattered, it still would require considerable time to effect a complete extermination of banditry in this district. The Communist stronghold at Juichin, located near the Kiangsi-Fukien border, is still being besieged by the Government troops which are under the direct command of the Minister of War, Gen. Ho Ying-chin, according to a *Kuomin* report on Sept. 7 which stated that the place was entirely surrounded and was not expected to hold out much longer. Chu Teh, one of the leading red commanders was reported to have been seriously wounded. Three of his chief subordinates who were captured by the Government 9th Division, were executed, while another red leader, Chu Chien-hsuan, who was recently captured is being held for trial. Gen. Ho Ying-chin stated in a telegram on Sept. 6 that practically two-thirds of the Communists forces, due to shortage of food, had surrendered while another force of some 2,000 under Mao Tse-tung had sent an emissary to the Government headquarters for the purpose of arranging surrender terms. The entire region to the south of Ning-

tu and north of Hingkuo had been cleared of Communists by the Government 60th Division under Gen. Tsai Ting-kai. With the practical winding up of the anti-red campaign in southern Kiangsi, Gen. Ho Ying-chin probably will shortly transfer his troops to eastern Hupeh where there has been a revival or red-banditry.

The Canton situation was responsible for a slight flurry in China's foreign relations on Sept. 7 when the Nanking Foreign Office protested to Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister against the sale to Canton of three Armstrong-Whitworth pursuit planes. The *Kuomin* report stated that despite the protest, one of the planes had been delivered in Canton, but it was hoped the British authorities would prevent the delivery of the other two. Aside from this, the Kwangsi provincial government apparently has launched an anti-American boycott due to the reported action of the American consular authorities in holding up in Hongkong a large shipment of bank-notes which had been printed in the United States for the use of the Kwangsi provincial bank. According to the report, the Central Government had learned of the bank-note issue which was to be used in financing the Kwangsi military drive into Hunan province, hence entered a protest with the American authorities. It now appears that bank-notes printed abroad are to be classed as contraband along wtih air-planes and munitions of war. The Cantonese agitation against the Germans for diverting certain arms shipments which had been ordered in Canton, to Nanking, has apparently died down. In the meantime Nanking on September 3 received a shipment of twenty-six bombing and pursuit planes which had been ordered from the United States. After assembling and testing they will be sent to the Kiangsi and Hunan fronts.

## NANKING PREPARES FOR NEXT KUOMINTANG CONGRESS

That the Central Government is not expecting serious difficulties in connection with the situation in the South was indicated in the promulgation of the law governing the composition of the 4th National Kuomintang Congress which is scheduled to be convened in the national capital on October 10. A summary of the law follows:

Art. 1.—The National Congress of Party delegates shall be constituted by delegates duly elected by the branch Party Headquarters in the various localities.

A Qualifications Investigation Committee shall be appointed by the Central Executive Committee to investigate the qualifications of the delegates mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 2.—Members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees may attend and vote at the meetings of the National Congress; reserve members of the said two Committees may attend (without the power of voting).

Art. 3.—The powers of the National Congress shall be determined in accordance with the provisions contained in Articles 30 and 31 of the Party Constitution.

Art. 4.—There shall be a Presidium of the National Congress, which shall be composed of members nominated by the Central Executive Committee and approved by the Congress.

Art. 5.—The National Congress shall have a Secretariat which shall conduct all affairs under the direction of the Presidium.

The organization of the said Secretariat shall be separately determined by Law.

Art. 6.—The duration of the National Congress shall be fixed at ten days, but may be extended in case of necessity.

Art. 7.—Proceedings of the Congress shall not be opened until a majority of the delegates are present at the meeting. Resolutions must be passed by a majority of the members present.

Where the votes for and against a resolution are equal, the Chairman of the meeting shall make the casting vote.

Art. 8.—In case of necessity, the proceedings of the Congress may be held *in camera* upon the motion of over 40 delegates or by virtue of a resolution of the Presidium.

Art. 9.—Detailed rules of procedure for the National Congress shall be determined separately.

Art. 10.—The National Congress shall have the following Committees:—

(1).—Committee for the Investigation of the Party Constitution.

(2).—Proposals Investigation Committees.

(3).—Committee to Draft the Congress Manifesto.

(4).—Committee on Resolutions.

In case of necessity, special committees may be appointed.

The composition of the various Committees shall be proposed by the Presidium and approved by the Congress.

Art. 11.—The present Law shall come into force after approval by the Central Executive Committee.

In addition to the above Law, two sets of regulations, —one governing the organization of the Secretariat, and the other that of the Committees for the investigation of qualifications of delegates—were also adopted.

## SITUATION IN THE NORTH

Aside from the recent coup d'etat in Kansu province resulting in the ousting of the Central Government's appointee, Gen. Ma Hung-pin and the usurpation of control of the Kansu provincial government by an ex-Kuominchun commander named Lei Chung-tien, nothing of consequence has occured to further disturb the situation in the North. Gen. Ma Wen-chu, the de facto chairman of the Kansu provincial government, wired to Nanking stating that he was unable to take any action against Gen. Lei because he possessed "not one soldier" and stating further that he could do nothing "against the wishes of the people." A telegram from Nanking on September 7 stated that "stern measures" are to be adopted in Kansu, but aside from the dispatching of indignant telegrams, there is little that either Nanking or Peiping can do in the circumstances. Gen. Han Fu-chu, head of the Shantung provincial government has gone to Honan province to hold a conference with Liu Chih, head of the Honan provincial government announcedly for discussing bandit-suppression plans in Honan and Shantung. A report, however, from Kaifeng on September 7 stated that the chief point of the conference had to do with the Yen-Feng problem and the matter of preserving peace in the North. Up to the present there has been no indication that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan will obey the advice of Chang Hsueh-liang and Chiang Kai-shek that he should embark on another trip abroad. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who had planned a trip to Mukden, apparently has decided to postpone his journey. Gen. Han Fu-chu of Shantung, upon his return from the military conference recently held in Peiping under the chairmanship of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, declared that the Northern generals are unanimous in their support of the Central Government.

## CANTON REPORTS

The weekly bulletin of the Central Kuomintang publicity committee at Canton contained an allegation that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had secretly imported large quantities of "dum-dum" bullets and poison gas from certain European countries for use in the war against Canton. The report declared, that Gen. Chiang's "many German military advisers and poison gas experts are all monarchists of the old school....and public opinion in Canton is running high against Germany for giving material assistance to Gen. Chiang to prolong the civil war. Canton also claimed that the recent peace rumors had all been "fabricated" by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

The *Central Press* a news agency at Canton on Sept. 2 circulated a report alleging that John Thorburn, the British youth who disappeared near Shanghai several weeks ago had been executed upon the orders of the Nanking Garrison Commander and that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek "was now trying to cover up the killing in order to save his henchmen from punishment." The Canton report was issued for the purpose of "showing the manner in which

(*Continued on page 78*)

# A Chinese Viewpoint on Shanghai

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭華

SINCE the publication of the Feetham report, the Shanghai problem, or to be more exact the "future of Shanghai," has been a problem which has considerably engaged the attention of the public both in China and abroad. Since the appearance of the editorial in the *London Times* of August 31st, which was cabled to Shanghai by *Reuters*, which expressed its anxiety regarding the future of Shanghai, the Shanghai problem and the Feetham report have again been taken up as a burning issue for discussion. In an editorial on "Shanghai's Future", the *North China Daily News*, official British organ in Shanghai, after pointing out that the attention drawn by the *Times* to the possible effect on Shanghai may be regarded as the outcome of a growing appreciation of the value of the Feetham report, concluded that the future of Shanghai, with which no single power can concern itself to the exclusion of others, must be carefully considered in the light of the Feetham report. In an editorial on the "Future of Snanghai", the *Shanghai Times*, another British paper, said that the anxiety felt by the great London daily in the course of a significant leading article relative to the possible destiny of Shanghai in the distant future can not be construed in the sense of "idle fears."

In other words, all the editorial comments expressed their agreement with the *London Times* in that the future of Shanghai must be considered in the light of the Feetham report.

Judge Feetham's report, voluminous as it is, when scrutinized, may be summarized in three sentences:

1—The foreign status of the Settlement should continue for "several decades", meaning from 30 to 40 years.

2—The Chinese Government should grant, and the foreign Powers approve and support a new charter for the Settlement that would include the territory covered by the so-called "outside roads".

3—During the period of long transition, foreign influence should predominate in the administration of the Settlement.

These editorial comments come from foreign sources or from foreigners having special interests in Shanghai. Our contemporaries have apparently failed to take note of the fact that Shanghai belongs to the Chinese, whose opinion should be first taken into consideration when the problem of Shanghai is to be solved. One of the strong Chinese objections to the Feetham report is that the Shanghai Municipal Council should have appointed some Chinese to work jointly with Judge Feetham in conducting the investigation and making the report. Or, if this was not possible, the S.M.C. should have appointed an "independent" commission of inquiry, instead of appointing a British subject who was neither a long resident of Shanghai, nor an authority on Far Eastern events. So the Chinese predicted, long before the publication of the report, that the report must be in favor of the maintenance of the present status of the International Settlement. Therefore the Chinese characterized the report as a "paid" report, having no value at all. Our contemporaries should be equally fully aware that the publication of the Feetham report has stirred up a stream of protests from Chinese bodies. Petitions were even presented for the consideration of the government. That the papers still base their comments on the Feetham report relating to the future of Shanghai is therefore much regretted and must be considered as a great blunder.

### An Immoral Shanghai

A Shanghai correspondent of one the leading Nanking papers on August 31 described Shanghai as a city of "many immoralities." There is not sufficient space to reproduce his letter in full, but the following is the substance of his letter:

Shanghai is a commercial center in the Far East, but it is the chief station of the imperialists in their economic invasion of China. It is really a great national humiliation in Chinese history. All the discontented politicans, compadores (generally known as foreign slaves), of course, all regard Shanghai as a Paradise. It is true that there are many factories along the Yangtszepoo and at Pootung and many big firms along the roads. But the writer of the letter pointed out that seven or eight out of ten of these are owned or run by foreigners. Those opened by the Chinese are only on a small scale. The Chinese shops are merely the selling agents of foreign goods. Inside the shops, it is quite hard for one to find Chinese products. All day long the Chinese business men are busily engaged for no other benefit except to fill the purse of the foreigners.

The writer then pointed out the fact that when the Chinese were taking vigorous steps to encourage the uses of Chinese products, and a National Products Emporium was opened in the New World (a great amusement place in Shanghai) along Nanking road, the jealousies of the imperialists were aroused and the Emporium was soon "illegally" sealed up by the order of the S.M.C. Along the Whangpoo River, there are so many foreign gunboats that they almost block communications. The customs authorities were obliged to notify the consular body that foreign gunboats should not be stationed in the Whangpoo river.

### Shanghai Not a Safe Place

Many people think that Shanghai is a safe place, so they remove their residences to Shanghai. This as pointed out by the writer, only tends to increase the price of the land in Shanghai, but in fact Shanghai is not a safe place. Kidnapping, robberies, etc, are of daily occurrence. The writer pointed out that on Aug. 15 the S.M.C. publicly admitted its inability to cope with the situation. Inasmuch as the police fail to protect the residents, the latter have resorted to employing "armed bodyguards", or "watch-men" from the S.M.C. police force. Thus, continues the writer, the revenue of the S.M.C. is greatly increased. So the S.M.C. police only protect the well-to-do in Shanghai, but not the masses.

The most ridiculous thing, the writer pointed out, is that the Department of Public Health of the S.M.C. offers injections, free of charge, for the skin diseases of foreigners, which generally are not considered as charitable cases. That is to say, said the writer, the Chinese pay the taxes, but the money is used for the free injections for the diseases of foreigners. Nothing is more ridiculous than this!

As to the public places, gardens, etc. it is true that the sign boards containing the injunctions "No Chinese admitted" and "No Dogs admitted" were removed, but the charge of 20 cents for the admission to the public garden is another way to bar the Chinese from enjoying the privilege. It is because, pointed out the writer, 20 cents may mean nothing to foreigners but may mean half of the daily income of Chinese.

As to prostitution, opium smoking, and gambling, it is an open secret that they are going on in the French Settlement in full force and with the exception of open commercialized gambling also exist in the International area. The police may arrest some of them but the object is only to get the fines. After the fines are paid, the criminals are released and they go on with the same business again.

On occasion, the writer wrote, one tram car on which the writer was riding, collided with a motor car belonging to a foreigner. The driver of the tramcar was very much frightened and said to the writer that he would lose his job. The writer answered that if he should be dismissed merely because of the collision with a motor car belonging to a foreigner, how should he be punished if the collision resulted in killing a Chinese. To this, the driver answered that to kill a Chinese could be compensated by payment of cash, and the case would be ended. But to damage a foreigner's car would warrant his immediate dismissal. The writer expressed his surprise that a Chinese life in the Settlement is worth less than the value of a motor car belonging to a foreigner!

In public places, continued the writer, or in the buses or tram cars, when Chinese see foreign ladies are unable to find seats, usually, as a courtesy to the ladies, they stand up and offer the seats to the ladies. But when Chinese ladies enter the car and can not find seats, the writer wrote, the foreigners never return the same courtesies. It is because, the foreigners are contemptuous of the Chinese. The writer then went on to point out many places in the Settlement where many immoralities are practiced, and all have degenerating effects on the young Chinese generation; and he concluded that should the Chinese authorities desire to improve the social condition in China, the present conditions in the Settlement must be improved, meaning by this

that Shanghai produces a degenerating effect upon the whole of China.

### The True Future of Shanghai

Such then, are the present conditions in the so-called self-styled "Model Settlement" in China. To decide what will be the future, one has to consider what is the present. If the present conditions in the International Settlement under the administration of the S.M.C., dominated by British interests, prove to be satisfactory, there is no doubt about it that both the governor and the governed would permit the administration to go on. But as described above, the present conditions are extremely unsatifactory, not only to the Chinese but to all open-minded foreigners as well. Some changes in the near future for the better are bound to come!

To take back all the foreign concessions in China from the hands of the foreign administration is an avowed policy of the National Government. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has recently formed a Committee to investigate present conditions in the foreign concessions in China and to work out a scheme for the taking back of all concessions within the shortest possible time. Therefore, anything less than the handing over of the administration of the Settlement to the Chinese authorities would never be accepted by the Chinese. But our learned Judge Feetham failed to understand the situation, and foolishly advocated that the present status of the Settlement should be continued for several decades, meaning from 30 to 40 years! The die-hard papers at once take it for granted that the Feetham report is authorative and binding on both the Chinese and British Governments, and thus base their comments on the report relating to the future of Shanghai.

The Feetham Inquiry was only authorized by the S.M.C. There is no doubt about it that both the Chinese and British Government might well disregard the report. The National Government even has rejected the proposal for a j nt commission of inquiry into the problem of Shanghai, as put forward by the British Government, in the course of the Wang-Lampson negotiations. Hence, it is foolish to even speak of considering any report which was neither authorized by nor is acceptable to the Chinese. So in considering the future of Shanghai, it is wrong to consider it in the light of the Feetham report, but the consensus of Chinese opinion as well as the trend of events in China should be first taken into serious consideration. The fact is that the International Settlement, which is self-styled as "Model," is anything but "Model" in Chinese eyes.

From the standpoint of Chinese opinion, the problem facing Shanghai today is how to change itself so as to meet the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese and how to prepare itself for its legitimate successor. Our London friends really have nothing to worry about owing to the coming change in the administration of the Settlement, because Shanghai, which is destined to be returned to the Chinese in the near future, is not the first concession to be handed over to the Chinese. Great Britain returned several of her concessions, such as those at Hankow, Chinkiang, Weihaiwei, etc. Not only this, the National Government, during recent years has taken back concessions from Germany, Russia, Belgium, etc. The Chinese administration over these "returned" concessions has proved to be effcient and satisfactory. So the future of Shanghai lies in its being returned to its original owner. What we do worry about is that the present authorities in the Settlement have not yet begun to prepare themselves for the change. We wonder how they would handle the situation should the Chinese step in and say, "We want to take back the Settlement now." This is the problem that worries us much.

Nanking, September 5, 1931.

## Japanese Merchants at Tientsin Protest Against Chinese Boycott

The Japanese Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin has petitioned Baron K. Shidehara, the Japanese Foreign Minister, to lodge a protest with the Chinese National Government at Nanking, against the Chinese boycott. Other prominent personages in Japan have also been asked to use their influence to bring about an end to the Chinese campaign against Japanese products.

The petition alleges that the boycott is in violation of Sino-Japanese treaties of commerce and amity and stresses that it is impossible for Japan to consider the abolition of her extraterritorial privileges in China.as long as such boycott movements as those now in force are allowed to continue.

## State Burial at Nanking of Late President of Executive Yuan

The State Burial of the late President Tan Yen-kai took place in Nanking, September 4, while rain fell copiously. The ceremony began at 4 30 in the morning at the Temple of Revolutionary Martyrs, where the coffin containing the remains of the deceased had been lying in state since his death last year. Several hundred Party and Government leaders were present to pay their last respects to the deceased President Masses of floral tributes were offered and a eulogy was read by President Tai Chi-tao.

After the ceremony at the Temple was concluded, the funeral procession started. The cortege, consisting of detachments of infantry, marines and cavalry, members of the Party and Government organs, civic organizations, members of the diplomatic corps, friends and relatives, was more than a mile long.

President Chiang Kai-shek arrived from Hankow by the gunboat *Yungshui* at 6 o'clock, and, immediately upon landing, proceeded to join the funeral procession. A salute of 101 guns was fired when the coffin was lowered to the grave.

The deceased President's tomb is situated on a slope of the Purple Mountains. It is built in the classic Chinese style and presents an imposing view. In front of the tomb is a tablet inscribed with a tribute written by President Chiang Kai-shek.

As a mark of respect for the late President, all flags at Nanking were hoisted at half-mast and all amusement resorts were closed for the day.

## Silver Will Play Prominent Role at Hangchow Conference

The problems created by depressed silver values and the international situation created in Manchuria by the interests of Japan, China and Soviet Russia are likely to be the principal subjects under discussion by the Institute of Pacific Relations next month, according to Jerome Greene, the New York banker, who is Chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations, which will hold its biennial conference at Hangchow, China, from October 21 to November 4. He sailed for China abroad the liner *Asama Maru* from San Francisco September 3. J. W. Morrison, Bruno Lascar, and Frederick Field sailed with Mr. Greene to attend the Hangchow conference.

Senator Key Pittman from Nevada is still agitating the question of an international silver conference to be called by President Hoover, but recent telegrams from Washington indicated that no new development had taken place in this respect.

## Prominent New York Banker Gives Recipe to End Depression

Bernard Baruch, prominent New York banker, financier and economic expert, in a recent *United Press* interview said the following seven projects will go far toward solving the present economic problems of the world:

1 Peace.

2 A partial restoration of the silver values without resorting to bimetallism.

3 Recognition that Europe's economic troubles are dependent upon a solution of political problems.

4 Formation of an organization, which would include the participation of the United States, to remove European political uneasiness.

5 Lower taxes, to be achieved by action of the United States in repealing its prohibition laws.

6 A cautious rediscussion of tariffs, war debts and reparations, providing that it would not transfer such burdens to the taxpayers of the United States.

7 An increase in the price of commodities on the grounds that there would automatically be a decrease in over-production.

## China May Secure Seat in League Council

A recent telegram from Geneva stated that Guatemala will probably resign her seat on the League Council. This would mean that four vacancies on the Council will have to be filled and it was expected that the first two seats would be given to China and Spain, with the remaining two going to South American States, one probably to the Argentine as an inducement for her return to the fold.

# China and America: A Study in Tempos

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

*(New York Times Magazine, Aug. 2)*

TO return to the United States after fourteen years of residence in China is an adventure in stimulating and startling contrasts.

In China, in those areas which are free from the horrors of civil war (and normally most of China is free from fighting), life moves in an alluring Oriental tempo, fast enough to avoid the static, slow enough to allow for ease, for a peacefulness of atmosphere, for comfort in human relationships—so that the amenities are gentle and free.

In Shanghai, which is the Western outpost of China, one never loses one's breath. Why should one? The work of the world goes on and gets done a bit earlier or a bit later. In New York, on the other hand, one is barely able to catch one's breath—even for social engagements.

The story is told of Dr. Wu Tingfang that when he was being shown New York's first subway, he was taken from a local to an express train. When he inquired how much time would be saved between the two points, he was told: "About a minute." And so he asked: "What will we do with it when we have saved it?"

In both China and the United States the undercurrents of change rush with terrifying speed to an inexorable but unknown goal. In the United States the individual is less conscious of these tides; he lives as a part of a grandiose machine, almost as a cog; in China the individual is conscious of the changes, he sees them occur before his very eyes every day, but he lives his own life, quite apart from events.

In the United States every one belongs to something; but it is an inorganic something with which he is in no way affiliated by blood, tradition, marriage; he is an associate of a firm, a worker in a factory, a member of a club, of a lodge or a union. In China, if one belongs to something, it is an organic unit to which he accedes by brith, inheritance or marriage; it is of his very blood.

### Movement in China Is Slower

In China there is often the appearance of rush and fire and even hysteria, but when the smoke subsides the movement of the individual, it is discovered, has been contemplative and ponderously slow. In the United States even so peaceful an occupation as attendance at the theatre or a concert is accompanied by the bustling rush of those who must be first at the door, to keep an appointment with a chauffeur or with the time-table of a suburban train.

In both countries one must eat and sleep and be amused, but in the United States the struggle for mere existence can absorb one so completely as to leave no residue of time or energy for the sweetness of friendship. In China the family system safeguards against selfishness and impersonality.

In the United States one is told to love his neighbor, but he cannot find time even for knowing that neighbor. In China, in every village, one is born to a clan, to a family of neighbors, for each one of whom the individual is bound, by tradition and mores of the race, to be ready to sacrifice himself. In China, that is called "face," pride, of family; it is a gloriously warm reality. In the United States it is called "social consciousness," and it is a cold and remote ideal.

Shanghai is a European city with street cars, motor cars, neon signs, electric lights, motion pictures, jazzy dances, loudspeakers. But Shanghai is also China, and China is a country of persistent hard work accomplished in a leisurely way. The rickshaw coolie may become a chauffeur, but the rickshaw coolie also persists. And there are even those who ride rickshaws in preference to motor cars. It is a matter of taste rather than fashion, and Chinese are keen individualists in matters of taste.

That, perhaps, is why a Chinese gentleman prefers to dine in restaurants rather than at home. Who can have a cook at home who is familiar with the twenty ways of preparing a duck or the hundred or more ways of doing noodles, or the intricacies of getting the shark fins ready for the table? Dining in a restaurant takes time, but there is no hurry about such things, for food is a fine art in China and who can hurry art?

Also, who can hurry business? The "White Man" in China, when he first arrives, imagines that he can remake an ancient world; but he soon learns, if he is not too ingrained in his conception of efficiency, that the quickest way to the Chinese heart—and pocket, if that is what he is after—is the gentlest. No high-pressure salesman can go very far in such a country. His pressure alone would be enough to convince a Chinese gentleman—and a business man may be a gentleman in China—that he is a boor. And who wants to do business with a boor? Why should one? Are there not enough gentlemen with whom one can do business?

So one enters the office of a merchant or a banker or a compradore, and one says "Good morning" quietly. Perhaps others are present, even strangers, or maybe clerks, and one says "Good morning" to them. No dignity is lost in talking to people in China; everybody talks. In fact, one always introduces one's self.

It happens in just this way: One sees a strange face and says, "What is your honorable name?" The person replies, "My humble name is Chang, and what is your illustrious name?" "May low-born name is Tang." So the two are acquainted. They exchange cards on which is the place of nativity. If they happen to come from the same province and the same county, they are more than likely cousins of the fifty-seventh degree, which is near enough.

And so having made the acquaintance of every one in the office, one is ready for business, but not so ready that a cup of tea would not be welcome—hot, rich, green or yellow tea. And if the tea should be of a special vintage, should not one comment on that to please the host, to pay tribute to his taste and to give him "face"?

That might lead to a discussion on the wild tea of Kiangsi, and because Kiangsi is full of Communists that might lead to a discussion of politics. In an outer room the clerks and managers may be sitting about round tables, talking in a leisurely way and on similar subjects and eating their lunches—steamed rice, covered with vegetables, and fish and meat, all taken amiably if not hygienically with wooden or ivory chop-sticks from a common bowl.

### Business Conducted Leisurely

Incidentally, it appears that it is time to go. Mr. Chang calls aside his host the banker, Mr. Ting. "Ting, Sir, I am planning to buy the Whangpoo Cotton Mill. I shall require a loan of half a million dollars, for my fortune is too small for great enterprises. Will you take dinner with me at the Fragrant Phoenix Restaurant to-morrow night, where I shall also ask a few friends who will kindly help me in this transaction, as I am very inexperienced? Au revoir until to-morrow night."

And thus Mr. Chang has arranged to borrow half a million from Mr. Ting's bank. If Mr. Ting did not want the business he would undoubtedly have told Mr. Chang that the following day was the memorial of his grandfather's death and he never left his house on such an occasion. But since he consented to come he would not make Mr. Chang lose face by letting him down before his associates. Such things are not done by gentlefolk.

That afternoon Mr. Ting would call in his submanager and tell him to find out all he could about Mr. Chang's relations with the Whangpoo Cotton Mill, and the next morning Mr. Ting would know as much about it as Mr. Chang. He would also know that Mr. Chang wanted to borrow a smaller sum than he had asked for, and he would decide on just how far he would go and at what interest—for, after all, relations between human beings must be subject to adjustments, so that no one loses face. And if Mr. Ting does not wish to do the business there is no reason why he should make Mr. Chang miserable about it. A glance, a failure to keep an appointment, a cleverly turned pun—these will be understood and Mr. Chang will go away without his loan but with his face intact.

For money is not everything to a Chinese, nor does it buy everything. Money cannot, for instance, buy face; nor does one lose face by not having any money. The possession of things has never affected one's social posi-

tion; the pride of wealth has never equaled the pride of knowledge. That unquestionably explains the slowness of the Chinese to accept the machine age, the grandiose corporation, the glorification of capitalism. The Chinese passively resist the destruction of Chinese forms because instinctively they sense their own keener appreciation of the realities of sheer living, so far as the individual is concerned.

Even a coolie does not regard himself as a cog; though he works as no Westerner of these generations has ever worked, he insists upon singing his folksongs as he works. He forms his own little world in these songs and in the tea-house where he sits, side by side with the student, and discourses wisely if not learnedly on the ways of the world.

In the relationship of father to son or husband to wife the Chinese have found a simplified formula which avoids disaster. No Chinese need ever accuse the mother of his son of indecency to end a quarrel in his household. No Chinese son need accuse his father of imbecility to prove his own intellectual progress. No wife need compete with sing-song girls to hold the affection of her husband. There is an ordered, traditional method of solving human problems which has effectively functioned for the race and which has only slightly been affected by the social revolution of the past decade.

Now, in China the mere accumulation of money and things brings one nothing but money and things. It surely does not bring him honors; it does not enhance his reputation; it does not even give him political preferment.

In a very rich country like the South of China, except in Shanghai, where Western forms have most firmly entrenched themselves, wealth has nothing to do with position, nor does any one make money-wealth his goal. His quest is for learning, which still determines social position. No mere militarist devoid of learning has ever been recognized as a gentleman, no matter how many millions he may have accumulated; yet such comparatively penniless philosophers as Tsai Yuen-pei or Hu Shih enjoy positions of influence in the country which is wholly inconceivable to the Western mind. No government would dare arrest or even molest men like these, for the people would rise in indignation.

I know that in the West the law is no respecter of persons, but in China learning, knowledge, intellectual brilliance, involves class distinction, and the law must respect that.

### The Prestige of the Learned

When a Chinese feels the years weighty upon him, he retires to read books or, in effect, to devote himself solely to the cultivation of his mind. If he has no money, a son or a nephew or a former student will delicately provide for him. In fact, sons, nephews, students or other friends never permit one to "lose face" by adding to poverty the pains of insufficiency. Thus an entire family will unite to prevent the collapse of an individual belonging to it, or a group of scholars will unite to help the master. Of course, calamities such as famines, civil wars and similar disasters are often accompanied by the impoverishment or obliteration of entire families, but if anything at all is left to a family no member of it need go without a bowl of rice or a dish of noodles.

Face means achievement; to lose face is failure. To lose face is to lose the respect of one's clan and neighbors, Nothing but that respect matters, for it alone makes life smooth and harmonious.

Clang! Crash! Rush! A thousand human beings jammed together in a subway car in New York. No one dares to speak to another; one dares not even be polite. To talk to strangers may involve one in danger; to ask a neighbor's name arouses suspicion; to inquire where he comes from is to pry into his personal affairs.

Why should you want to know anything about your neighbor? Are you a detective or a bootlegger?

Is this his wife or his friend's wife? Why should you ask? Human relations are rigid and they are none of your business.

That is the criterion: business—business done furiously, sharply and according to well-established slogans: "Don't park here!" "This is my busy day!"

"You want to see Mr. Smith? He is in conference. If you will come at 10:15 next Thursday, he will be able to see you."

You turn on your heel sharply; she sits down to clatter: "Yours of even date received."

What is the excitement in Mr. Smith's private office? A fierce instrument stands in a corner emitting an inexorable, a deadly tick. Mr. Smith and his partners face it like fate. On it goes, like a wound-up clock. Tick, tick, tick! Faces are taut, for something is going down; yesterday faces were taut, for something was going up.

Telephones ring. Voices demand money

"I can get some next week."

"Nothing doing. Put up or get out."

It is the end. Mr. Smith cannot put up. His partner, Jones, can put up, but he will not. Next week Jones will own a yacht or he will sell a motor car.

Up or down—that is the battle of life. You need money, not only to pay the butcher, the baker, the shomakere, but—what is more—you need money to count. It costs money to count for something in New York. And if you pass 40 and don't count, you will never make the grade.

It's a short life to 40, and so much must be crowded into it! You cannot wait; you can take no chances. You would like to go slowly, but you fall into step. You march according to the drum-beat. That cannot be helped, for every one else is doing it.

The time has come to eat. Thousands go up and down in elevators. Thousands of silent ones; no one says a word. The men wear hats; the women wear hats—even though they are all indoors. Or, has the elevator become a street that goes up and down?

The prosperous ones go up to clubs; the others go down to streets—blazing, cement sidewalks, crowded—down to eating houses, on the street level, in basements, up-a-flight, down-a-flight. Quick service, quick things to eat and drink; icy, hot—hot coffee and ice cream—chicken buried beneath milk, sandwiches, enormous mountains of hard, dry-toasted bread. Or a beefsteak; why carve a dead cow at the table when it should be done in the kitchen?

Finished! Ten waiting to take the chair quickly vacated; the table things quickly removed. Spick and span. Not a word about the weather to the waitress; not a "how d'ye do" to the cashier. Out. Again on the street. Again to work. Clatter, clamor, noise, up and down. The church bells add to the din. Beneath roar the subways; above roar the elevated roads. Throughout roars man.

Yet there is depth in the roar. Not all of them labor only for bread. Some want books; some want to dance; some even want love. In the evening, in the shadow of the great towers, a light and a-glitter, into a magic realm no Oriental imagination ever dared conjure, they again rush and hurry, but not for bread alone. Music—where in Asia is there music as in New York? Where is there such freedom to raise voices for man's betterment? Where in Asia do men paint majestic canvases to immortalize in colors of beauty the hardness of steel, the softness of mist?

Tired, weary, not daring to miss suburban trains, men and women listen to drama in silence and, for the moment, peace. Thousands, even hundreds of thousands, grind through a day's sweat to sit at night in schools and universities studying not only for material advancement but for the development of the mind and the personality. Millions return from factory and office and sit before the radio to listen to music and the wisdom of the world.

Nowhere does one see abject poverty in New York, although many are poor. Starvation, ragged clothes begging mothers with their babies strapped to their backs, the filth of years—these one never sees in New York as one sees them everywhere in Asia. Foul and loathsome disease—these too are not evident to the naked eye. But weariness, fatigue, irritability, illnesses of the mind, illnesses that come from being the partner of the machine—these abound.

Where shall one go? The East has peace amid civil wars and political strife; the West has strife amid political peace and stability. The West possesses majestic greatness, but each man is only an atom in a mighty system; the East is backward and chaotic, yet each man is a king as an individual, a law unto himself, for he is governed by reason, and his reason is as good as another's.

(*Continued on page 61*)

# The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XXXV

## HOW LINGUISTS ACQUIRE A NEW LANGUAGE

Some individuals do seem to possess a gift of acquiring new languages. Whether or not an individual is supposed to have this gift is dependent chiefly on whether or not he succeeds in acquiring a new language. Upon closer study it will be seen that the reason why some acquire a new language readily while others do not is not so much a question of a natural gift as it is a question of the method used in acquiring the new language. Let us study for a moment the method used by those who are called linguists.

The first outstanding characteristic of a linguist is that he constantly resists the temptation to receive the new expressions thru the eyes; he refuses to rely on spellings, but rather acquires the new expressions thru means of the ear. They resist the temptation to compare each new word or form with some equivalent in their mother tongue. They do not devote special effort in acquiring a detailed analysis of the meaning of the words. This work is left for a later stage. What they do, however, is to mix freely with the people, to hear the language used continually, and to acquire it under precisely the same condition that a child acquires his mother tongue. The linguists use the direct or natural method. This method requires that all impressions be received through the ear and not thru the eye. First the ear, then the mouth, later the eye, and finally the hand. But the ear is to perform the greatest work especially at the start.

## CHARACTER STUDY

**Character No. 171 (自4)**
Self, I, my own, from, commencing at, beginning, spontaneously, personally.
Pronounced (I.P.S.) tz (R) tsu
In all writings of the ancients this character is said to represent the nose. They considered the nose to be the embryo out of which the rest of the body developed.

**Character No. 172 (然1)**
Thus, so, however, but, to light.
Pronounced (I.P.S.) ran (R) jan
The character is a combination of 火 to roast, 月 flesh, and 犬 a dog. By extension it has come to mean to roast, to burn, or to light, but is chiefly used as a conjunction or adverbial particle, etc.

**Character No. 173 (己3)**
Selfish, self, one's self.
Pronounced (I.P.S.) ti (R) Chi.
The character 己 was anciently written so as to represent the threads on the weaving loom. It was later simplified to its present form and is generally used to represent the idea of one's self, I, or myself.

**Character No. 174 (已3)**
Already, Finished, Final particle.
To cease, to finish, to decline.
Pronounced i
Originally this character referred to the exhalation of the breath. Hence the idea of exhaustion, termination, to decline, to be no more, finished, passed.

**Character No. 175 (經1)**
Veins or arteries, to pass through, already, meridians or longitude.
Pronounced (I.P.S.) tin (R) ching
A combination of 糸 for fine silk, and 巠 representing water that flows under the ground. Hence the idea of veins or arteries, and by extension to pass through.

## VOCABULARY LIST

544. 自然 — Certainly, Naturally
545. 自己 — oneself
546. 自己的 — one's own
547. 自知 — conscious
548. 自今以後 — From now on
549. 自然界 — The natural world, nature
550. 自大 — Proud
551. 自來水 — faucet water, hydrant water
552. 自來火 — matches, gas
553. 自從 — From, since
554. 自問 — To question oneself
555. 然後 — Afterwards
556. 已經 — Already
557. 經過 — To pass by, to experience

## SENTENCE WORK

363. 我自己不知道要作甚麼 — I don't know what to do with myself.
364. 你那樣講是不自然 — Its not natural for you to talk that way.
365. 自從我來到這裏我有這樣的看法 — From the day I arrived I have had this kind of an outlook.
366. 吃一點自來水就好了 — Drink a little of this hydrant water and you will feel better.
367. 到自然界去走一走看一看也好 — Take a walk among nature and behold its beauty. This will do you good.
368. 好好，從今以後我聽你的話 — Good, from now on I will listen to you.
369. 然後我就慢慢的好了 — After this I began to get well.
370. 他已經來了 — He has already come.

## READING LESSON X

### 念 課

### 第十課 教員

教書的先生 也可以說教員 學生也可以說學員 學員看見教員來了要站起來 也要說請坐請坐 教書的時候 先生講學生聽 先生寫學生看 若是意思不懂得 話也不知道 就要問先生 從前的外國人 一個人請一位先生在家裏念書 現在幾十個人在一個地方念書 有的時候 一位教員教一位學員 也有的時候 一位教員教很多的學員 若是先生們有好法子 那麼學生們就有好本事

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, at THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Nihkuo Road, Shanghai.

# The Problem of Paying One's House Rent

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

IN a speech on Shanghai living conditions given before the members of a well-known local club, a business man casually remarked that for about twenty years as a business man at Shanghai he could save some money, but his landlord has "robbed" him of all his savings. Such an utterance, though it sounds rather radical, yet tells the true state of affairs with which we have been actually faced. All of us who have had some business connections in Shanghai, but have not had the fortune to own our own houses, have most likely entertained the same malicious attitude toward our landlords, because we have to abstain from other necessities to pay their bills. Our earning capacity might be limited to $100 per month, but in order to accommodate a family of three or four people, we can not find a house the rental of which will be cheaper than $50 per month. Willynilly, we have been left with only half of our hard-earned money to provide our food, clothing, and other necessities. What disgusts us most is that any unavoidable delay in paying our rentals will soon incur the displeasure of our landlords, and that non-payment at their second call will be surely followed by an order of eviction.

In the past decade we have witnessed a phenomenal rise in the house rentals in the International Settlement and the French Concession. Many factors have contributed to bring this abnormal state of affairs into being. The huge influx of refugees from the disturbed inland cities has put on the market a new demand for living quarters. The disruption of interstate commerce and trade caused by the internecine warfare and communistic menace has laid idle much wealth, which has found no other outlet than to investment in real estate. The recent silver slump has still further intensified the already tense situation by the fact that the wealthy Chinese overseas, in order to take advantage of the exchange, have remited home a huge amount of foreign money with instructions to buy real estate in Hongkong and Shanghai. All these forces, either political or economic, have caused an appreciation of the value of local real estate. As a result, both the land value and house rentals have been increased beyond our imagination. But one thing must be made certain namely, that this phenomenal rise in land values and house rentals is not warranted by actual business conditions, which, to all intents and purposes, shows no sign of prosperity either in the volume of trade or in the scale of wagepayment.

### High Rentals, Low Wages

While the house rentals have been increased by 20% to 50% within the last ten years, the general wage payment of the Shanghai commercial world has not shown much improvement. On the other hand we must note the drastic decrease in the purchasing power of a silver dollar in face of the silver slump. Leaving out the factory workers, out of the huge army of office workers who constitute the middle class of Shanghai society, we are safe to say that not more than 30% will earn higher than $100 per month, while the majority will receive far less. Assuming that $100 is the average figure which most of the office workers can expect to receive every month, we can instantly see how hard it is for them to make up a family budget which will cover everything including house, food, clothing, and other necessary and accidental expenses. What interests us most is how much one can afford to set aside from one's meager income of $100 per month for the item of rent on his budget. It goes without saying that it will be suicidal to spend half of the income for a house and leave all the other necessities not properly cared. According to an estimate advanced by a well-known writer and accepted by many people who have made a living at Shanghai, the maximum amount one can spend for the renting of a house is 20% of the monthly income. Based on this figure, we can immediately see that the majority of our middle class people at Shanghai can not afford to maintain their own houses, inasmuch as no livable house can be had at $20 per month, which represent 20% of their monthly income. The only way open to them is to have a house jointly rented by several families. Thus we find such a deplorable state in the Shanghai residential sections that the terraces have been overcrowded with houses and each house of six or seven rooms is occupied by five or six families with all the available spaces taken for living quarters. In the hot days of the summer, the condition of these houses can be easily understood. That these insanitary and poor liviing conditions will reflect greatly upon the health and strength of the inmates of these houses has long been a problem the solution of which has still baffled the social welfare and public health workers.

### A Plea for Suburban Life

In order to relieve the hardship of their employees, some of the local big concerns have provided living quarters for their employees either free or at a nominal charge, while others have given a rent allowance. But only a few big concerns have such benevolent measures, while the house problem of the great majority of the office workers is still left unsolved. The present house problem can not be solved by the construction of new houses either in the eastern or in the western districts of Shanghai, because their limited earning power does not permit each of them to have his own house. This amply accounts for the fact that most of the newly built houses in the western district have been left without occupation. With land at such a high figure and the increases in the cost of the material of construction owing to the silver slump, the house owners are also in a very disadvantageous position: While they can not let their houses at a low rental, they can only leave their houses vacant and suffer the loss accordingly.

That the solution of the house problem lies not in the building of new houses either in the Settlement or in the Concession is self-evident. The solution rather lies in the development of modern villages in Shanghai's suburban areas. With the assurance of the unification of the country and the development of modern interurban transportation and communication facilities, all such neighboring towns as Woosung, Kiangwan and Chenju can be brought within the easy reach of Shanghai, and, therefore, can be turned into healthy living quarters for the Shanghai business men. When that time comes, the majority of Shanghai business men will be able to enjoy the quiet and healthy life in the new residential sections, and end their present wretched life in the Shanghai community.

Shanghai, August 20, 1931.

## Judicial Yuan Gives Ruling on Mixed Marriages

**The nationality of foreign wives of Chinese citizens was the subject of a recent ruling rendered by the Judicial Yuan in reply to an inquiry from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The question arose out of the case of the Soviet wife of a Chinese citizen having recently applied to the Chinese Consulate-General at Vladivostok for registration as a Chinese citizen. The Judicial Yuan has ruled that the mere fact that a certificate of marriage has been obtained from the Soviet Authorities does not necessarily make the marriage valid. Whether or not the marriage is legal according to the Chinese Law of Family Relations must also be ascertained; a marriage, which, though valid according to the national law of the wife, is invalid under Chinese Law, does not *ipso facto* invest the foreign wife with Chinese nationality.**

## Lindberghs Due in China End of This Week

**It was announced last week that one of the objects of the trip of Col. Charles Lindbergh to China will be to make a flight between Hankow and Chungking with a view to determining the best route for the planes of the China National Aviation Corporation, the arrangements for this trip having been made in the United States with the Curtiss-Wright Company of Robertson, Missouri before Colonel Lindbergh left the United States. In the meantime Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh are in Japan. Colonel and Mr. Lindbergh were expected to hop off from Kasumigaura on September 10. They were scheduled to fly direct to the naval aerodrome at Hsiakuan, Nanking, from Shanghai.**

**The China Institute of America, in session at Shanghai August 26, with Dr. Herman Liu presiding passed a resolution to hold a reception to the Lindberghs when they arrive in Shanghai, in cooperation with other representative groups in the local community.**

# The Opium Dope Problem in the Far East

BY DR. R. Y. LO

(Editor, *The Chinese Christian Advocate*)

OPIUM is known to be the coagulated juice obtained though incision of the capsule of the papaver somniferum, which is the poppy plant. It contains a large number of alkaloids of which morphine and heroin are the most prominent. It may be manufactured into drugs used either for scientific and medicinal purposes or for "dope" by drug addicts.

It is fairly agreed by medical opinions that any one taking (repeatedly) opium—for a period of from three to five weeks is in grave danger of becoming an addict, and that once addiction is established, it is usually difficult, if not impossible, to break from it. According to the American Textbook of Applied Therapeutics by Wilson and Eshner, the symptoms produced by an habitual indulgence in opium in any of its forms—no matter how introduced into the system—may conveniently be divided into two great classes, namely, those produced on the body and the effects on the mind of the victim. Of these the mental deterioration is the most serious by far. The effects on special organs or on the constitution as a whole, even after the victim has been accustomed for years, it may be, to enormous doses of the drug, scarcely ever assume so grave a form that he may not be cured of the evils in a comparatively short time. The chief difficulty of the whole treatment of opium-smoking, opium-eating, or morphine-injection, or any of the rarer forms of indulgence in the narcotic, lies in the great resistance that the patient's mental perversity offers to any attempt at cure.

In the earlier stages mental brilliancy, lasting as long as the stimulating effect of the drug persists, is sometimes noted. Some of the best speeches and a few excellent literary productions are said to owe their inspiration to opium. However that may be, the physician rarely sees the victim in that stage. When the opiumist consults him, not generally of his own volition, but induced to do so by the vigorous persuasion of his friends, whom he cannot easily refuse, as his habit generally makes him dependent on them, he is in most instances a physical wreck, often his finances are in the same condition, and his morality is weak. This latter statement refers, however, chiefly to his morality in respect to the habit. About opium and morphine these people always lie. When they cannot obtain the drug by fair means, other means are resorted to without scruples.

### Acts as Temporary Stomulant

It is generally admitted that opium increases mental and physical energy for a time, and produces a certain amount of exhilaration of spirits. But this salutary influence is short-lived and is only experienced during the first few weeks or months when the habit is in the act of forming. It is also known that a habit is in this way easily formed and to secure the feeling of well-being the dose must be gradually increased. The following are some of the common statements made:

"It makes my troubles roll off my mind."
"I do not have a care in the world."
"It is exhilarating and soothing."
"You do not care for anything and you feel happy."
"You have a contented feeling and nothing worries you."
"It stimulates you and makes you forget, so you don't care about anything."
"It makes you drowsy and feel normal."
"It causes exhilaration and a feeling of comfort."
"A deadening, pleasurable effect."

From the above it may be seen that opium produces in these cases a feeling of well-being to which they are not accustomed and which they cannot normally achieve.

In addition to the mental pleasure produced by opium, some addicts receive a pleasurable physical thrill of short duration and varying intensity immediately following an injection of morphine or heroin. Striving for a repetition of the same experience naturally leads to larger doses. But according to medical authorities, morphine and heroin, when taken in large doses, sap the physical and mental energy, lethargy is produced, ambition is lessened, and the pleasurable feeling makes the addicts contented. These various effects cause them to pay less attention to work than formerly, consequently they tend to become idlers and dependents. Morover, the dreamy satisfaction and the pleasurable physical thrill produced by opium in many addicts in their early experiences with it are of themselves forms of dissipation that tend to cause moral deterioration. Addicts as a rule are compelled to associate themselves with persons of low moral character in order to continue their addiction. Financial embarassment resulting from idleness or the high price of peddled narcotics impels them to beg money from their friends, obtain it from their wives and parents by subterfuge, or steal, in order to supply themselves with drugs.

### Opium Is Deadly

The foregoing has been found by abundant observation by physicians to be true of the habit among the human races, black or white, old or young, bond or free. Opium debauches everyone who comes under its influence, whether he eats it, smokes it or injects it hypodermically—and an overdose of it will kill the rich as well as the poor.

Strange as it may appear there are to be found those who in the face of all experience will maintain that opium is to the Chinese what beer, spirits, tobacco, etc. are to other people of the human race. If this contention is true, it shows that we either cast discredit on our own powers of observation, or we justify the existence of a greater evil because we cannot or have not put down the lesser evil. We admit that mankind would be much better off if alcohol and tobacco were banished from this world, nevertheless these stimulants never stand with opium in the same category in relation to evil effects. The Narcotic Drug Control Commission of New York says that "drug addiction is not like the habit of drinking alcoholic beverages. The worst drunkard can, if he will, make a sudden determination and quit his habit forever....But the drug addict rarely, if ever, rids himself of his habit alone by force of determination or will...."

In discussing opiumism as a chronic drug intoxication resulting from the use of opium or its derivatives to a stage of abnormal tolerance, C. C. Wholey writes as follows:

"Opium intoxication differs from that of the common chemical or bacterial intoxications, in that it is so intimately bound up with the individual's adaptations to his environment. The peculiarity of this drug is its obtunding of all sensory avenues, upon which the individual depends for accurately putting himself in touch with his surroundings, it causes his sense to misinform him, on the side of euphoria or well-being, thus producing an ever increasing lowering of his threshold of resistance to painful or unpleasant sensations of situations. As a result of his habitual obviation of effort by further insensitization, he sidesteps the normal effort to meet the common difficulties and obligations of life.... Thus is brought about the character deterioration which is always seen in the drug addict and which varies according to the individual's original fibre. The higher mental qualities constituting character regain their former vigor only after a lengthy absence from the drug and when complete organic rehabilitation has taken place. This delayed character (will power, proper ethical value, etc.) re-establishment is, to my mind, the main factor in the causation of relapses.

"A physiologic and psychic need for continuance has usually been established, and before the morphinist finally reaches the place where he realises his condition sufficiently to seek a physician, he has undergone marked changes in body chemistry, and in mental processes and in estimation of ethical values. He presents the picture of abject neurasthenia, He is afraid to continue his drug and has no courage to contemplate the discomfort of discontinuing it. His nervous and mental degeneracy manifests itself largely in fear, which dominates his conduct. He fears death, he fears his ability to carry through the day's work, he is afraid of falling into poverty, and is obsessed by the fear that he will not sleep. This factor of fear makes for the continuance of the habit and accounts largely for many relapses when the drug has seemed to be successfully withdrawn.

"The comparison of opiumism with any other toxic disease (except those arising from other narcotic habit-forming drugs) or bacterial disease, must take into account the intricate habit involvement uniquely existent in narcotic drug addiction. Aside from the mere routine

matter of getting a patient off his drug, there would practically be no opium problem, if it were not for the habit involvements and abnormal memory-associations which have been set up by the use of the drug. If other toxic, or germ-born diseases were rigidly comparable in their effects with those of opiumism, we ought to see some evidence of a desire for experience under circumstances similar to those under which relapse to opium occurs. If the peculiar residue of psychic pathology produced by opium were specific in character, I should not look for its assuagement by such chemically different drugs as alcohol, or tobacco."

There is no need of further quoting authoritative opinion to combat the views in favor of opium. Suffice it here to say that although alcohol and tobacco have their numerous defenders both in East and West, there is general condemnation of opium by the 400,000,000 of Chinese, and by none more loudly than by those who are its victims. Go among the people and ask for their opinion of the habit and you will not only find none who would undertake the impossible task in defence of the opium, but you will instead meet with a general agreement that the opium habit is a monstrous evil, powerful in its harm to the individual and to the state.

### How Opium Took Root in China

The introduction of opium to China is generally traced back to the Opium War of 1839, although poppy was found in China at a much earlier period. It was this first war with Great Britain which forced on China the trade of opium and gave China the first of the "Unequal Treaties." Some deefenders of British diplomacy claim that this war was fought in consequence of China's determination to refuse ordinary trading facilities, but although there was a question of trading facilities, the facts of history show that the opium traffic was the immediate cause of the war.

There is no doubt but that the Portuguese and the Dutch had brought opium to the shores of China before, but the amount was very small, never exceeding 200 chests in any year. It is generally believed that opium had been used as a remedy for sickness, and that it had never become an actual vice until after the close of the Opium War which gave opium a legal right to exist in China and took root from that time onward through the persistent efforts of the British. That opium was not in common use otherwise than as a medicine in China may be seen in the following statement by Samuel Mervin, author of the book "Drugging a Nation."

"The Chinese were not an opium-consuming race. They did not use opium, they did not want opium, they steadily resisted the inroads of opium. But the rulers of the British East India Company were far-seeing men. Tempt misery long enough and it will take to opium. Two centuries ago when small quantities of the drug were brought in from Java, the Chinese government objected. In 1729 the importation was prohibited. As late as 1765, this importation, carried on by energetic traders in spite of official resistance, had never exceeded two hundred chests a year. But with the advent of the East India Company in 1773, the trade grew. In spite of a second prohibition in 1796, half-heartedly enforced by corrupt mandarins, the total for 1820 was 4,000 chests. The Chinese government was faced not only with the possibility of race debauchery but also with an immediate and alarming drain of silver from the country. The balance of the trade was against them. Either as an economic or moral problem, the situation was grave."

It was in the face of this growing menace that the whole country went up in arms against opium. Meantime, in the words of a memorandum prepared by Joshua Rowntree for the debate in the British Parliament in 1904, "British merchants spread the habit up and down the coast, opium store-ships armed as fortresses were moored at the mouth of the Canton River." But the opposition of the country was so strong that no importation of opium could be carried on without running a risk of very severe penalties. We found in the year of 1782 when a seizure of opium was made, the vessel which carried the opium was confiscated and the Chinese in whose possession it was found for sale, punished with death. So, in the same year, the E. I. C's (East India Co.) supercargoes at Canton wrote to Calcutta: "The importation of opium being strongly prohibited by the Chinese government, and a business (the business of smuggling) altogether new to us, it was necessary for us to take our measures (for disposing of a cargo) with the utmost caution."

### The Growth of Smuggling

While this problem of smuggling was growing in extent and intensity the celebrated edict of 1796 forbidding opium was proclaimed, in the first year of the Emperor Kia-king. Following that, the Hong merchants undertaking the shipment of cargoes were required to give bonds of security that their ships discharging cargo at Whampoo were free from the opium contraband. In case of failure to meet this requirement, the vessels wishing to discharge cargoes at Whampoo had to sail out of the port of entrance. In the years of 1812 and 1815, memorials were sent to the Imperial Government in Peking praying for more drastic measures of repression, and in the year 1819, an attempt was made to search vessels suspected of having the contraband. But as the smuggling vessels were usually armed, it was rather unavoidable that armed clashes should occur now and then with the resultant loss of much life. These incidents became so frequent and alarming that no longer could they escape the attention of the nations.

The above facts indicate part of the action at Canton, and elsewhere the same hostility was shown by the Government to opium. Opium was not allowed to be smoked anywhere and raids were every now and again made upon the opium dens, confiscating the property seized and hailing the smokers to prison. Prior to the opening of the Opium War, officials in Peking had even stationed detectives on the roofs of the houses so as to catch the smell of the fumes of the pipe. Houses were closely papered up to prevent the opium fumes from gaining egress. Abundance of evidence might be adduced as to the severities of the Chinese Government in suppressing opium preceding the advent of the War. But in spite of this, matters did not improve. The lucrative business of smuggling was carried on as if nothing had happened. The laws of their own country were disregarded by the smuggling foreigners; it was hardly to be expected that much regard would be paid to those of China.

The British Government was appealed to, but to no avail, thus convincing the Chinese that if the opium trade was to be cut off root and branch, it must be by their own efforts. Consequently in the year of 1839 Commissioner Lin Tse Hsu was sent from Peking with orders to put down the opium traffic in Canton at any cost. Now, Lin was a man of convictions and knew what his mission to Canton meant. He did not hesitate for a moment to carry out the orders entrusted to him. Hence on his arrival in Canton he proposed to the foreign traders there that they deliver up all their opium in stock, which was something like 20,000 chests all told. The proposal of course was not heeded by the traders. They had not the slightest notion of complying with the order. Meeting with this blank refusal of the British traders, Commissioner Lin was compelled to take the drastic measure he did. He surrounded the reesidence of the traders with soldiers and demanded that they give up the 20,000 chests. Now, the interest of trade cannot be compared with the interest of life. When life is at stake, traders seldom die for what they stand. They stand for the opium trade, but they do not care to lay down their life for it. Consequently the 20,000 chests of opium were quickly surrendered and destroyed.

The pride of England was thus hurt; she set out to retaliate. With the superiority of her naval force she was able to seize port after port and finally forced the Manchu Imperial Government at Peking to capitulate. This resulted in the Treaty of Nanking which provides for the opening of five ports—Canton, Amoy, Foochow. Ningpo, and Shanghai—for trade, the payment of an indemnity of $21,000,000 of which, strange to say, $6,000,000 were as indemnity for the opium destroyed, and the cession to Great Britain of the Island of Hongkong.

But China's trouble was not over. The country had been terribly disorganised by the war and national finance was at its lowest ebb. Still the huge sum of indemnity obligation had to be met, and there was no way of meeting it other than to impose taxes on the already poverty-stricken nation which had been drained by the yearly outflow of silver for the purchase of opium. It was therefore natural for those responsible for a solution of the Chinese financial problem to propose the cultivation of opium in China itself so as to keep

the silver at home and supplant the foreign trade. Viceroy Li Hung Chang is reported to have told a foreign representative that being unable to prevent the importation of opium from India and thus wipe out the evil inflicted upon China, he had thought out this plan for ousting the foreign article, without rupturing foreign relations.

So the cultivation of opium in China began. She chose to do this, not that she approved of it, but to compete with and drive out the foreign drug. It was a dangerous attempt. Instead of supplanting the foreign trade the change of policy had rather stimulated the trade by legalisation and pandered to a vice which was injurious to the nation's conscience. The wrong step failed and could never expect to succeed. Foreign narcotics have not been expelled. They have been on the increase pari passu with the growth of Chinese opium. Statistics are not available as to just how much opium is being grown in China today. But the fact that even an ounce of opium is still being illegally grown under our nose is a symbol of China's degradation, and should be sufficient to make every loyal son and daughter of China blush. Be it also remembered that so far as the history of opium in China is concerned, the rapid growth of the Chinese poppy has been the result of the foreign traffic. Now as then, the deplorable opium situation in China cannot be pleaded by foreign Powers as justification for non-suppression within their own settlements in China or for continuing opium monopolies in their Far Eastern Colonies.

*Note—This discussion of the opium and narcotics problem by Dr. R. Y. Lo will be conitinued in succeeding issues of "The Review."*

## CHINA AND AMERICA; A STUDY IN TEMPOS

*(Continued from page 56)*

What is it that man wants? In the East he wants peace; in the West he wants peace. But in the East he takes his peace as he can day by day even if to achieve it he must sacrifice comforts and wealth; in the West he wears himself to shreds in the hope that some day he will retire to peace and contemplation. Usually, in the West, the few who reach that age of retirement have so regimented their personalities to the storm of terrific and vehement action that peace comes as an anti-climax—a moment before death, yet already part of death.

In the long story of China there have been many disheartening periods like the present one, when lack of system, lack of patriotism, of service to the State, result in chaos in political and economic life, when hordes march across the country, bringing suffering and shame. But have not the patriotism, the system and order of the West also produced hordes of marching men who leave suffering and shame in their wake?

And so the philosophic mind of the Chinese chastens him to sit back and contemplate, to wait and to wonder. Perhaps the confusion in the East and the confusion in the West are due to the same underlying cause: perhaps both, in differing tempos, are moving too rapidly, without a compass. And one recalls that the compass was invented in China.

## Count Uchida and Two Japanese Economists Touring Manchuria

**The President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, Count Uchida, and the Vice-President, Mr. Eruchi, accompanied by some of the directors of the Railway are making a tour of inspection of all railways in North Manchuria. They were due at Harbin end of August, and *The Review's* correspondent writes that great preparations were being made for a banquet to be given by the Count to the Chinese authorities of Harbin, for whom the Count was bringing presents worth Yen 13,000. Count Uchida was due to stay at Harbin for several days, in the course of which a banquet was to be given in honor of the Japanese guests by the local Chinese authorities.**

**Two Japanese professors of the Tokyo University, Messrs. Arai and Inotan, after touring Manchuria arrived in Harbin August 26 and proceeded to Korea. While in Manchuria the professors studied the economic conditions of the country.**


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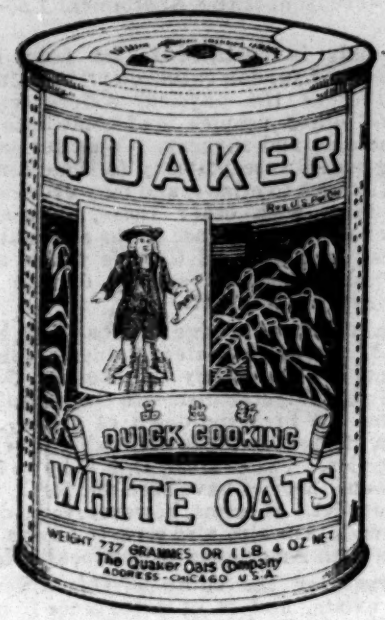


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# P. U. M. C. Engaged in Study of Chinese Type

BY HARRY PAXTON HOWARD

AT the Peiping Union Medical College, an American institution, a study of enormous dimensions is now being carried on, aiming at a clear definition of the physical type of the Chinese people. Descriptive data on more than 15,000 individuals have been obtained, covering all parts of China, and are now being carefully analyzed by Dr. P. H. Stevenson, of the Anatomical Laboratory of the P. U. M. C.

This study is destined to be both of immediate practical use and fundamental scientific value. A definite understanding of the physical differences between the Chinese and other peoples is of immediate importance in applied medicine and surgery. Constitutional differences result in greater susceptibility to some kinds of disease, greater resistance to others, and may even call for different treatment than with other races, to some extent. In planning for the maintenance of the national health, or for the physical education of China's youth, any important constitutional differences setting off the Chinese from other peoples are important.

The main element of significance which has so far been ascertained, through collateral studies conducted by the Department of Physiology of the P. U. M. C., is a difference in basal metabolism—in the rate of physiological activity and the breaking-down of tissue. The rate of metabolism of the Chinese is noticeably lower than that of western peoples. The cause of this is by no means certain, though various theories have been put forth, particularly a difference of diet. It seems, however, to be deep-rooted, as Chinese born in America also seem to have a lower rate of metabolism than Americans of European origin.

But whatever the cause of this different rate, the difference exists, and is of importance to medical men in dealing with certain diseases. Other specifically Chinese characters are being brought to light by careful study.

### What Is a Chinese?

But there is also a purely scientific aspect of the question: "What is a Chinese?" To the ordinary person this seems simple enough. To many foreigners, indeed, all Chinese "look alike." And yet if men are asked to describe a Chinese the most extraordinary difference of opinion develops. Most common perhaps is the description of the Chinese as yellow-skinned. But there are many white-skinned Chinese, as every observant person in the North cannot fail to notice. In fact, data carefully gathered shows that in many places, both in the north and as far south and west as Szechuan, the white-skinned element is as important as the yellow-skinned. And brown skins—as brown as the American Indians'—are also frequent, this color shading into a chocolate as dark as many negroes.

The scientific importance of this question—as to what actually constitutes a Chinese—lies in the quest for the origin of races generally. Anthropologists today generally divide humanity, racially speaking, into two great groups, one including the Australoid and Negroid divisions of the human race, the other including the Caucasian and Mongoloid. Each of these four divisions is in turn divided into subtypes. When we know how certain definite racial characteristics arose, e.g., when we know how the Nordics manage to keep the same paleness of skin as is characteristic of a child before birth, or when we understand why the Mongoloids and Negroids have hairless bodies while Australoids and most Caucasians are hairy (though embryonic hair-growth is common to all, and to the apes as well),—when we know these things we will understand a good bit more about the evolution of our species than we know at present. And we will know really who our relatives are, racially speaking.

### Chinese Characteristics

Most of the racial classifications which have been made so far have been based on a limited amount of data, excepting for western peoples. Careful study of European types have resulted in the division of these into three main races,—the light-haired, light-eyed, light-skinned, rather tall and long-headed Nordic, the darker, shorter, long-headed Mediterranean, and the broad-headed Slav or Alpine, intermediate in color between the Nordics and Mediterraneans. There is also a Mongoloid element in Europe, particularly in the east.

But such definite and generally accepted classifications are only beginning to be worked out for the Chinese people. The five hundred millions of the continent known as Europe have been pretty carefully studied and tagged. But the five hundred millions of the continent known as China are only gradually being analyzed. Certain types are present, it is clear. It seems likely that the Chinese are a fusion of different racial types, some of which are to be found in purer forms in neighboring peoples today. But most definitions of the Chinese type are based upon limited data, and may, therefore be incomplete. The present P. U. M. C. study of 15,000 individuals is for this reason a thing of the greatest importance to the scientific world, East and West alike.

Certain results of study of a great number of individuals have already been published. In Dr. Stevenson's "Collected Anthropometic Data of the Chinese" it is shown, by figures on more than 10,000 individuals, that there are certain distinct features as regards both height and weight, marking off not only the southern from the northern Chinese, but separating the central Chinese from both. The northern Chinese are taller than the central people, and relatively as well as actually heavier. The same thing is true of the central Chinese as compared with the southern.

### North, Central, and South

Stevenson's careful study shows the average height for North China to be 66.6 inches (169.2 cm.) for males and 62¼ inches (158 cm.) for females, for Central China (the middle of the country, from Kiangsu and Chekiang west to Szechuan) as 65 inches 165.1 cm.) for males and 60.6 inches (154 cm.) for females, for South China (Fukien, Kwangtung, and the three provinces to the west) as 64.2 inches (163 cm.) for males and 59.6 inches (151.4 cm.) for females.

Stevenson notes further that the most extreme variations in body size occur among the population of the South, the people of the northern and central regions being more homogeneous. This does not mean, however, greater racial homogenity in the North, but simply that here there has been a general admixture or blending of various ethnic groups over a long period. Such blending is comparatively absent in the more recently settled South, where the different types retain their distinct characteristics to a greater extent.

Another interesting point is that the Chinese of the South have a definitely shorter growing period than those of Central or North China. Up to the age of fourteen the Southern child is actually taller than the Central or Northern child, but beyond fifteen the rate of growth diminishes, almost ceasing at about eighteen years. The Central Chinese, reaching abolescence later than the Southerner and earlier than the Northerner, at fourteen has reached or passed the Southerner in weight, but with these Central people also growth almost ceases at eighteen years. The Northerner, reaching maturity latest, at seventeen is taller than the Central Chinese and still growing rapidly and adds an inch yearly in the nineteenth and twentiety years.

It is doubtful if there is any racial difference involved in these different growth-rates. Stevenson attributes the shorter growing period in the South to climatic factors (the same phenomenon being noticeable in corresponding latitudes in the West as well), and regards the adult stature as mainly determined by racial inheritance. It is also possible, however, to attribute the shorter stature of the Southerners to the shorter growing period, the three types being approximately equal at the age of sixteen. This matter of growth is of particular interest taken in connection with a striking thing observed in North China with regard to the relative growing rates of boys and girls.

### Girls Taller Than Boys

In North and Central China pre-adolescent girls are taller than boys of the same age. This is a thing which has been discovered nowhere else in the world. Dr. Stevenson in his study sets forth this point with caution, considering the basis for this conclusion (with only 562 girls) as insufficient for a generalization so much at variance with the growth rates of other races. It is fully supported, however, by the opinion and observations of many Chinese (as well as Manchus) on the point. It appears to be a racial characteristic of considerable interest and importance.

But as such, it sets off the northern (and central) Chinese from the southern, who fail to show this characteristic. Southern boys (like boys in other parts of the world) are taller and heavier than their sisters except for the period of rapid growth when the girls temporarily forge ahead because of their earlier adolescence. But in North and Central China the

physical superiority of pre-adolescent girls over boys of the same age involves both height and weight, and is most marked in the North, continuing till the sixteenth year, while in Central China it continues till about the thirteenth year.

Enormous Amount of Data

The detailed measurements and descriptive characters now being gathered by the P. U. M. C., which has received an enormous amount of data by the assistance of the China Medical Association, will make it possible both to note the actual physical characters differentiating the Chinese from the other peoples of the world, and also provide a basis for a more accurate differentiation among the existing racial types in China than has been possible heretofore. Physical anthropologists will be able to busy themselves for years with this great collection of data.

One of the first fruits of this work, Dr. Stevenson's study of the Chinese of the North China Plain, is expected to be ready in the coming month. These studies of the present-day Chinese, coupled with the work of Dr. Davidson Black on pre-historic remains, may make it possible not only to define the Chinese type more clearly than ever before, but also to sketch out with greater assurance the racial history of the people.

Peiping, Sept. 1, 1931.

# Publicity vis-a-vis Chinese Municipalities

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

A careful study of the administration of Chinese Municipalities will direct attention to several things that must be secured before the community can rest satisfied with the work of its public officials. The municipal officers take it for granted that municipal administration in all its branches is so technical a matter that we should entrust it to experts and leave them alone. What does the citizen know about street paving, sewage disposal, or fire prevention? Let him, accordingly, refrain asserting his opinion, which arises from ignorance, and let him take on faith the opinions of those who are qualified by experience to render them.

There are several serious objections to this official attitude. By what means, it may by asked, can the average voter be brought to a more intelligent understanding of how the city's business is and should be conducted? The answer is "by publicity". Genuine civic publicity involves two things—the compilation of facts and getting them into the hands of the citizens or residents. The former presents no difficulty when city departments have been properly organized with modern systems of record-keeping and accounting, while the latter is more difficult. Education, in this, must be a matter of persistent drilling; it must take the voter from the simple facts to the more complex; it must deal patiently. The most serious indictment against the Chinese Municipality is its failure to interest and instruct the people in public affairs. However, newspapers are the source from which most people get the data on which to base their opinion. But it is not the only source; and although it is the most important one it can not always lead public opinion in the wake of editorial opinion,—far from it. The average voter is not greatly influenced by the views expressed on the editorial page; but the things that are given to him in the news columns as facts about city administration do have a large influence in moulding his opinion.

One of the best appliances for visualizing city problems is the budget exhibit or municipal exposition. The undertaking, as we suggest, should consist in securing a large hall, centrally located, and arranging side by side a display that will illustrate as concretely as possible the work which each Municipal department has to do. Charts and diagrams, moving pictures, samples of equipment, materials supplied and used in different branchers of the city service, illustrated lectures every afternoon and evening.—all these instrumentalities of popular instruction are employed. It is an exhibit of the city working machinery, of its raw materials and its finished products. It aims to show the citizen or resident where his taxes go and what he gets from them. The idea is to have the city officials bring home to the people some adequate notion of the work that he is doing and the need of providing more money in the budget in doing it. In this respect the Shanghai Municipality and others should be pioneers in order to demonstrate their sincerity, goodwill and efficency in municipal administration.

KINGWELL J. TSHA.

Shanghai, September 5, 1931.


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No. 2

# Chinese Being Forced Out of Mexico by the Thousands

The past few weeks has seen a general exodus of Chinese from the Mexican states of Sonora and Sinaloa, following agitation, and sometimes violent action, by the Mexicans. Legislation directed mainly against the Chinese, although in general terms, is being rigidly enforced. Poll taxes and business taxes were lately increased to exorbitant figures and the law requiring that all business establishments must employ at least eighty percent of Mexicans is being rigidly enforced. The result has been that the Chinese, who have owned most of the grocery shops, restuarants and other business concerns in these two states, have been forced out of business and compelled to sell their concerns at ridiculously low prices, entailing a loss, it is stated, of something like Gold $10,000,000. There were some 4,000 Chinese in these two Mexican states, and those who have not already been driven out through economic pressure, are being forced out by intimidation, recent reports indicate.

Sam Young, the Chinese Minister in Mexico, is making urgent protests against the treatment that his countrymen are receiving, and although he is being assured at Mexico City that the Chinese shall have full protection, nothing is being done to stay the effects of the discirimination that is being levelled against them. The tension between Mexico and China was made stronger through China having appealed to Washington to use its friendly offices in behalf of the Chinese victims of the Mexican Anti-Chinese committees.

The Central Party Headquarters in Nanking received a cablegram from the branch Kuomintang in Mexico last week reporting on the anti-Chinese movement in the Mexican States of Sonora and Sinaloa and requesting immediate succor by the Government and Party Authorities to the thousands of peaceful Chinese nationals who are being arbitrarily driven out of Mexico.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that as the negotiations with the Mexican Government regarding the anti-Chinese movement in Sonora and Sinaloa have proved abortive, relations between China and Mexico were strained to a breaking point. It was announced, however, that the American Government had been requested, and had accepted the request, to arbitrate in the present dispute in accordance with the International Convention of the Second Hague Conference.

Following the announcement that China had informally requested the United States to intercede with Mexico in connection with Mexico's program providing for the deportation of Chinese, William R. Castle, Jr, the Acting Secretary of State, commented cautiously on the proposal. Mr. Castle pointed out that the Mexican National Government is not involved in the activities designed to drive Chinese out of the states of Sonora and Sinaloa. Therefore, he said, the question was purely a state matter.

### Chinese Employed No Mexicans

The Mexicans complain that before the current trouble became acute even the large Chinese business establishments employed no Mexicans. They declared that the dominance of the Chinese in business in Mexico and Sinaloa caused hardships for Mexicans, especially during the economic depression when many Mexicans are without employment and at a time when "hard times" in the United States caused many Mexicans to return to their homeland.

The Chinese arriving at the border towns of Arizona, such as Nogales, Nasco, and Douglas, report that in Mexico they were subjected to all sorts of discrimination such as unfair taxes and heavy fines on the slightest pretext. The hasty expulsion of the Chinese has wrought financial and physical hardships which have made many of the Chinese most anxious to return to China as speedily as possible.

American immigration officials on the Mexican border have been extremely busy during the past week inspecting the papers and the bonds posted by the large numbers of Chinese who have arrived at the frontier en route to San Francisco where they hope to take ship for China. In all several hundred Chinese have sought to cross the Mexican border without complying with the formalities of the emergency regulations. They have been rounded up as speedily as possible and immediate deportation is in store for them. Mexican consular officials and even private charitable organizations have had to provide relief for many Chinese who arrived at the border without funds or supplies.

In connection with the anti-Chinese movement in the States of Sonora and Sinaloa, Mexico, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is understood to have received a cablegram from the Chinese Minister at Mexico City stating the Mexican Federal Foreign Minister has issued instructions to the Governors of the two States holding them responsible for the due protection of Chinese nationals. A reply is also stated to have been received from these Governors declaring that they will take necessary steps to comply with the instructions.

The Chinese Legation also transmitted a despatch from the Consulate at Sinaloa reporting that the Governor of that state, while taking steps to stop the anti-Chinese movement, insists that the Chinese nationals shall sell all their property and leave the state within two months.

A *Kuo Min* message recalls that the anti-Chinese movement in Mexico has been gathering momentum since last June. The movement has been most acute in Sonora and Sinaloa where from 80 to 90 per cent of the grocery stores are owned by Chinese nationals. The situation has been further aggravated by the return to these two Mexican States of several thousand Mexicans who had lost their employment in the United States as a result of the present business depression. The anti-Chinese Committee in Sonora and Sinaloa has sought to enforce by means of violence the eighty per cent Mexican labor law and has practically compelled Chinese merchants to suspend business.

This law providing that every shop in Mexico must engage sufficient Mexicans to constitute 80 per cent. of its employees, was enacted years before, but had not been enforced up until this time. Repeated representations were made to the Mexican Government by Samuel S. Young, Chinese Minister, but neither the Federal Government of Mexico nor the governors of the Mexican States, has so far been able to arrest the development of anti-Chinese activities.

According to a report from the Chinese consulate at San Francisco, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been notified that the first batch of refugees from Mexico, numbering 184 persons, will leave San Franciso for China by the s.s. *President Monroe*, due in Shanghai September 28.

The Philippine Government has been taking active steps to prevent the smuggling of Chinese into the Islands. A cutter of the Philippines customs service, on patrol duty several days ago encountered two large Moro sea-going sailing canoes. The customs officials arrested 46 Chinese who were seeking to enter Jolo from Sandakan. The natives in charge of the Moro canoes were likewise arrested.

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## Ministry Publishes Statistics on Educational Institutions

According to statistics compiled by the Department for Higher Education of the Ministry of Education, there are at present altogether fifty-eight universities and twenty-seven colleges, including both the Government established and the private institutions, which have been registered with the Ministry. Among these, sixteen are national universities, eighteen are provincial universities and twenty four are private establishments, thus making a total of fifty-eight universities and colleges. The various schools and departments in the fifty-eight universities have been increased to 533 and the technical college departments are numbered at 46. The number of books in the various libraries in the Government universities totals 2,694,052 volumes. The average expenses for the equipments of the laboratories are estimated to be over $11,000.

Among the schools and departments in the different universities, the number of Schools of Literature leads all others, with Schools of Law coming second, Schools of Sciences third, Schools of Engineering and Prepartory Departments fourth and Schools of Agriculture, Medicine and Education fifth. Schools of Commerce and other technical departments constitute the smallest proportion of the institutions of higher education in China.

The number of students in the various universities totals 25,018, of which 5,358 attend Schools of Literature; 2,644, Schools of Sciences; 8,327, Schools of Law; 1,733, Schools of Education; 908, Schools of Agriculture; 3,305, Schools of Engineering; 1,664, Schools of Commerce; 9,079, Schools of Medicine.

The number of university and college graduates, according to latest statistics, totals 13,139, with the graduates from the Schools of Law forming the largest percentage, their total number being placed at 3,386.

## National City Bank Explains German Financial Crisis

The National City Bank of New York's circular letter for August contains a succinct account of the European financial crisis, which was rendered acute by the flight of capital from Germany and other Central European countries. The German situation was disturbed by the election of last September which weakened the position of the conservative Breuening ministry and caused a loss of about one billion reichmarks (G.$250,000,000) from the gold and foreign exchange holdings of the Reichsbank.

The principal causes leading up to the present difficulties in Germany date back to the war and the conditions of peace imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. The first of these original causes has to do with the partition of territory, the second has to do with the shortage of domestic short-term capital in Central Europe, and the third factor which has tended to aggravate the present crisis has been the memory of the great inflation, when the mark and other Central European currencies became practically worthless.

The present situation in Germany has differed from an ordinary run upon banks in that it was primarily a run on the gold and foreign exchange resources of the country. The danger of the situation lay in the difficulty of organizing the economic strength of Germany to withstand the rapid withdrawal of liquid capital, which is almost indispensable to her industrial life.

The outcome is of great importance in world affairs, for if Germany can stay on her feet financially and maintain social order, the way back to prosperity will be easier in all countries. No country can be a gainer by a collapse of the credit and industrial structure of Germany. There could be no more conclusive domonstration than is afforded by the present situation of the fundamental interdependence of the modern world and the bounden duty of all in authoriy to work together for a solution that will make for lasting peace and co-operation.

## Japanese Truculent Over Captain Nakamura Incident

A *Rengo* telegram from Mukden September 5 stated that the trouble between the Japanese and Mukden authorities regarding the "massacre" of Captain Nakamura is assuming a more and more serious aspect, due to the strong attitude of the former. Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, had a two-hour interview with Tsang Chi-yi, the Chairman of the Mukden Provincial Government, and General Yung Chin, the Chief of the General-Staff, and demanded the speedy settlement of the matter. General Jung Chin, it is understood, replied to Mr. Hayashi that the investigation party returned to Mukden September 3, but had failed to secure any material to clarify the incident owing to many inconveniences, as the party was sent in a private capacity. General Jung is also said to have promised Mr. Hayashi to dispatch a new official investigation party as soon as possible.

A Tokyo telegram of September 5 stated that the authorities of the Japanese Foreign Office denied a report that they had been requested by the military authorities to file another strong protest with the Mukden Government with a fixed term of reply, against the massacre of Captain Nakamura. However, the Foreign Office authorities expressed hope for the speedy and satisfactory solution of the trouble, at the same time declaring that they could not overlook the insincere attitude of the Mukden authorities as they have ample materials to prove the fact of the "massacre."

## Chinese Member of Sino-French Expedition Returns

Dr. Chu Min-i, chief of the Sino-French Scientific Expedition, arrived in Peiping from Mukden September 4. In an interview, Dr. Chu stated that upon disbandment of the Expedition at Sinkiang following disputes between the French and Chinese members, all Chinese members returned with the exception of Dr. Liu Chin-ao, who is remaining with the French group to await the arrival of another French party proceeding eastwards from Asia Minor. During the stay of over a month at Tihua, capital of Sinkiang, the party were cordially welcomed by General Chin Shu-jen, Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government, and other leading officials. The return trip was made via Tacheng and the Trans-Siberian Railway to Manchuli.


*Progress of the Conversion to Automatic Working*

**NORTH CENTRAL OFFICE**

ONE of the seven new exchanges now under construction, North Central Office, will house part of the up-to-date equipment essential to the rapidly increasing demands of Shanghai telephone users. Built alongside the existing North Exchange in Haining Road, it is now almost completed and will serve the Northern District of the International Settlement. All of the requisite automatic equipment for this building has reached Shanghai, and work on its assembly has already commenced.

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# In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

## New Silk Testing Regulations

The Ministry of Industries has made public a set of new regulations governing the examination of raw silk for export The regulations, it is understood, are designed to prevent the exportation of silk of inferior quality as well as to bring an improvement in the general quality of silks produced in this country.

## $16,494,860 Required for Domestic Loan Payments in September

For the month of September, the Ministry of Finance has to meet in part the obligations of 14 outstanding domestic loans and an amount of $16,494,860 will have to be disbursed. Of this sum, $10,577,768 will be for payment of capital and $5,917,092 for interest.

## Central Bank to Open Branch In Peiping

A *Kuo Min* message from Peiping states that a branch office of the Central Bank of China has been established at Peiping with Tan Kuan-yuan as Director. All the necessary arrangements were expected to be completed by the 10th, when the Bank was to be officially inaugurated.

## Bank of China Opens Branch Office at Osaka

The Osaka Branch of the Bank of China, Shanghai, was formally opened on September 1 at the old premises of the Kawaguchi branch of Mitusi Bank, Osaka, according to a *Rengo* dispatch. The draft exchange business of the new bank will be conducted in proxy by the Osaka branch of the Mitusi Bank and the matter is shortly to be sumbitted to the general meeting of the Osaka Clearing House for approval.

## Swatow Is Biggest Fertilizer Importer in Kwangtung

Statistics compiled by the Bureau of Social Affairs of Swatow City Government reveal that Swatow imported 500,000 bags of fertilizers to the total value of $8,000,000, during the year from April, 1930 to March 1931. The total importation of the material for the whole province of Kwangtung is valued at $38,000,000 and as the statistics show, nearly one-fourth of the imports was consumed by Swatow.

## Sugar Factory Planned in Shanghai

In order to effectively enforce the boycott against Japanese sugar imports and promote the Chinese native industry, the Chinese Sugar Merchants' Guild in Shanghai, in a letter to the Shanghai Anti-Japan Association, proposes the formation of a large scale sugar factory in Shanghai and solicits its support for the scheme. The Guild suggests that a public loan of $5,000,000 be floated to finance the enterprise. It is said that the proposal is being favorably considered by both the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Industries.

## White Marble Discovered in N. Manchuria

White marble has been discovered in the neighborhood of the Hokan colliery. Samples of the marble were brought to Harbin and people in authority to pass judgment say that it is of a high quality. The discovery attracts much attention from both the geologists and the capitalists of Harbin; the more so as a similar kind of marble was never found before at any other place in the whole of the Far East. except that near Posiet Bay in the Maritime Province of the U. S. S. R.

## $10 Million Telegraph Loan Contemplated

The issuance of a Telegraph Loan of $10 million is under consideration by the Ministry of Communications, according to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking. Part of the proceeds of the loan, it is understood, will be used for payment of debts owed by the Ministry to the three foreign cable companies--totalling about $500,000—and the remainder will be devoted to the improvement and development of telegraphic facilities in the country. The loan is to be secured on the Government's share of the earnings of the three cable companies. The loan will be issued immediately upon conclusion of the cable agreements under negotiation.

## Chinese Students May Get Technical Training Abroad by New Arrangement

In connection with the plan of the Ministry of Industries whereby Chinese technical students may be admitted to foreign factories abroad for practical training, the Ministry, in a communication to the Board of Trustees in charge of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund, requests that the London Purchasing Commission of the Board be instructed to effect arrangements with factories with which it has business dealings to receive a limited number of such students.

## Three Big Motorcar Factories in Japan Planning Amalgamation

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo reports that three large motorcar manufacturers, the Ishikawajima Motorcar Company, Tokyo Gas and Electric Engineering Company and Tobata Steel Works are planning to pool their interests for the formation of a new big motorcar manufacturing company with an estimated capital of Yen 10,000,000. The plan is under detailed consideration by the authorities of the three companies and the merger may materialise in the near future.

The General Motors Company of Japan held an elaborate celebration on July 26 on the occasion of completion of its 50,000th Chevrolet Car since the opening of its factory at Tsurmachi. The occasion was attended by many Japanese notables, but was marred by a small fire, causing brief unscheduled excitement.

## Cotton Imports from America Heavy as Price Drops

Since the drop in price of American cotton, considerable quantities of this commodity have been ordered by the Chinese cotton mills all over the country. During the past ten days or so, it is reported than more than 150,000 piculs were purchased from America. The import of American cotton has had a direct and immediate effect upon Indian cotton. According to local experts in this trade, the Indian cotton may be displaced by the third grade American cotton. Owing to the fact that many cotton plantations have been washed away by the floods, it is anticipated that shortage of cotton supply will be most keenly felt in many districts and that in order to meet the demands for domestic use, more cotton may be imported from America during the next few months of the year.

## Good Cotton Crop Predicted by Foreign Experts

According to a forecast made by foreign cotton experts in Shanghai, China will have a yield of six million piculs of cotton for the current year despite the flood situation. The foreign experts incline to think that the crop is really good, since it has been satisfactory from the beginning of the year, though they recognise the fact that heavy rainfall during the past few months has caused considerable damage to the crop. The Hankow area has been most seriously affected; however the general condition is not so bad as reported. Luohokow and Shasi in Hupeh, for instance, have not been so seriously affected as have many other districts and they will continue to be the center of cotton production. It is estimated that a crop of six million piculs can be reasonably expected for the present year.

## Benzolite—Strong Competitor to Gasoline

A new kind of fuel for motor vehicles has appeared on the Harbin market. The product is called benzolite and is manufactured by a prominent local Chinese firm from alcohol spirit, benzine, and naphtha oil. The introduction of benzolite to the Harbin market is stated to have caused a great excitement among the agents in North Manchuria of the Standard Oil Company, Texas and Shell, for it is sold at a price far lower than gasoline and is therefore going to be very popular. Although it makes a fuel inferior to that made by gasoline, the motor-vehicle owners, as their trade has become much worse, owing to the depression, have begun to prefer it, because of its being cheap. It is stated that the agencies of the foreign oil companies are trying to make arrangements with the Chinese firm for keeping benzolite off the Harbin market.

## Lunghai Line Completed as Far as Tungkwan on Shensi Border

With the completion of the engineering work on the western section of the Lunghai Line, the Lunghai Railway Administration has announced that through service from Hsuchow to Tungkwan will be officially inaugurated on Oct. 1. At present, the Line runs only as far as Yuan-hsiang in Honan.

In order to encourage the emigration of people to the Northwest and facilitate their transportation, the Administration has ordered a one-third reduction of the passenger rates for the emigrants. The freight charges for provisions and cereals have been reduced to the fifth class.

## Land Bank Building New Structure at Cost of $800,000

Work on the construction of a seven-story modern building will shortly be started at the southwest corner of Kiangsi and Peking Roads by the Land Bank of China, now located on the corner of Ningpo and Honan Roads. The lot on which the new structure is now being built covers more than one mow of land but the Bank surrendered about 0.03 mow to the Municipal Council for the widening of the street corner by 29 feet. The new building was designed by Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas, British architects, and is estimated to cost over $800,000. The management of the Bank hopes that the new structure will be ready for occupation before September, next year. The offices of the Bank will be located on the first floor of the new building and the second to top floors will be devoted to offices to be rented.

## Central Bank of China Reserves Checked by Supervisóry Body

The Supervisory Committee of the Central Bank of China held its 99th exmination of the reserves held against note issue on August 20, 1931 and certified that the reserves are in order. The following statement was issued by the Committee as a result of the examination:

Total amount of dollar notes & subsirdiary coin notes in Circulation:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dollar Notes .. .. .. .. .. | $34,799,333.00 |
| Subsidiary Coin Notes .. .. .. | 2,530,871.00 |
| | $37,330,204.00 |

Reserves against dollar note & subsidiary coin notes in circulation:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Reserve .. .. .. .. | $24,428,524.00 |
| (Of the above sum $16,150,361.00 is kept in Shanghai Office, the balance $3,254.466.00 is kept in Branches and Sub-branches, $5,023,697.00 is kept in Local Banks). | |
| Securities Reserve .. .. .. .. | $12,901,680.00 |
| | 37,330,204.00 |

Total amount of custom gold unit notes in circulation:

C. G. U. Notes— C. G. U. 1,000,000.00

Reserves against custom gold unit in circulation:

G$400.000.—Deposited with Local Banks @ 40 C. G. U. 1,000,000.00.

The Bank is required to keep Cash Reserve @ 60% and Securities Reserve @ 40% of the total issue and the Cash Reserve are found to exceed 60% and the Securities Reserve not over 40%

## Work on Manchurian Gold Mines Soon to be Started

With the final approval by the Mukden authorities and confirmation by the National Government of the terms of the concession granted to the British Northern Dredging Co., Ltd., of London, to develop gold mines in Manchuria, work is expected to commence as soon as the proper mining machinery is received and special engineers for dredging and mine work arrive from England. According to a dispatch from the Harbin correspondent of the *North China Daily News* on August 31, the concession which the British company has gained is for gold mining in the Hingan district of Heilungkiang province and in the eastern part of Kirin province. Surveys have already been completed at both of the places and it has been found that there is gold in the ground quite sufficient to give a good return. The exact quantity of gold obtainable to the square yard of soil, however, remains a secret for the surveying engineers which they decline to divulge at present.

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*WHY NOT COME AND TRY?*

According to the terms of the concession, it is understood that the Northern Dredging Company will work the concession in conjunction with Chinese capital and under Chinese supervision, but the responsible part of the work in dredging will be undertaken by experienced British gold miners.

In connection with the above dispatch, the *Review's* correspondent at Harbin writes that in granting a gold mine concession to the British Northern Dredging Company, the Chinese authorities have apparently decided to permit foreign capital to conduct mining enterprises in Manchuria. He said that the slump of silver, on which the Chinese monetary system is now based, is perhaps one of the main reasons for the Northeastern Authorities to develop gold mines in Manchuria and prompts their decision to introduce foreign capital to work them in their territory. In accordance with their industrial development program, the authorities are reported to have decided to construct more railways and promote mining enterprises in the Three Eastern Provinces. According to Prof. E. Ahnert, a noted geologist in N. Manchuria, gold deposits are very rich at many places in the country and especially in Heilungkiang province, where the entire valleys of the rivers orginating in the Hingan Ranges abound in gold ores.

## Four Large Petroleum Oil Fields Discovered in China

Since the discovery of extensive petroleum oil fields in Shensi, Szechuen, Kweichow and Sikong, considerable interest has been aroused among both the Government authorities and the industrialists. Already a number of oil experts have been dispatched to the various provinces to conduct a preliminary survey of the fields and measures for their exploitation are under consideration. According to a geologist of the Standard Oil Company of New York, the oil fields in Shensi are quite extensive and have had a history of several hundred years. In Yen Chang district alone, there have been over 100 oil fields discovered. Recently, the National Government sent a foreign oil expert to Shensi to make a laboratory test of the oil and according to his examination of the deposists of 19 oil wells, seven have been found of superior quality. According to him, there is a large oil field in Yen Chang district covering an area of over 100 square miles which in his opinion is the best and largest field in China.

In Szechuen, oil fields have also been found in abundance, particularly in the districts of Fenchi, Shafeng, Pahsien and Kiangtsin. According to experiments conducted by a Swiss expert, the petroleum produced in Szechuen and Shensi is the best in China and the oil field in Szechuen may be regarded as the fourth largest in the world. Oil fields in Kweichow principally center in the districts of Yunchang, Weining, and Kweiyang, but most of them have not been developed. It is believed that when fully developed in future with scientific methods and modern mining machinery, the oil fields in Kweichow will be one of the largest oil producing centers in the world.

According to a joint investigation of a Russian and two British oil prospectors, it is declared that the oil fields in Sikong, an outlying province between Szechuen and Thibet, are so rich especially in the districts of Kunjo, Nanchow and Yinli, that they are said to be enough to supply the needs of the world for 300 years. In the districts north of Kansu, such as Tsenyuan, Yumen and Tungfong, new oil fields have been discovered from time to time. At the Mienching Mountains in Nienching district, south of Sikong, there is an great petroleum oil field so full of the mineral that the whole area is rendered unfit for vegetable growing. It is said that to the east of Sinkiang, there is an artery of this oil field which branches out in two main lines, one going to Szechuen and reappearing in the Natural Springs District, while the other emerges at the Nienching Mountains According to investigation by the foreign experts, all the coal fields in these districts are covered with such oil. They also declared that in Kunjo, at a certain depth, the petroleum supply is also very plentiful, and from this area alone the supply will be enough to meet the world's demands for several hundreds of years.

## Canton's Tobacco Monopoly May Mean Heavy Blow to Shanghai Tobacco Trade

According to dispatches from Canton, a government tobacco monopoly has been instituted by the Canton Government since September 1 and a stamp tax will be imposed on cigarettes on sale in Kwangtung. The days from September 1 to 15 have designated as a period of grace, upon expiration of which, the monopoly will be strictly enforced. The dispatches comment that if the monopoly be effectively enforced, a serious blow will be dealt to the Shanghai tobacco trade, The Hwa Chen and Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Companies in Shanghai would be particularly effected, as their products have already to a large extent been superseded by the foreign cigarettes.

Since the institution of the monopoly, the tobacco merchants in Canton have held several meetings and it was decided to suspend temporarily the imports from Shanghai. As a result of the decision, the prices of cigarettes in Canton have been steadily increasing and the Shanghai cigarettes merchants are said to be watching the Canton situation with considerable anxiety.

According to a report in the *South China Morning Post* on August 31, in connection with the creation of the tobacco monopoly, the tobacco merchants in Canton have threatened a strike. A meeting was held between officials of the Tobacco Sale Monopoly Bureau and proprietors of the leading tobacco firms on August 29, when the Bureau officials explained that the Government had not the intention of seizing control of the existing stocks of the tobacco companies or of abolishing their agencies. An emphatic denial was also made by the officials that the Government has borrowed loans from foreign tobacco firms.

In order to improve the taxation system in Kwangtung, the report further stated that the Canton National Government Council has instructed the Kwangtung Provincial Government to make a thorough investigaton into the present system governing the imposition of irregular taxes in the province with a view to making them uniform. Regarding the imposition of the business tax on the business firms and native banks, the Government has decided to enforce the tax in the districts all over Kwangtung. Canton city will be divided into districts in which the collection will be carried out with the assistance of officials of the Public Safety Bureau. It is understood that for the time being, the collection will not extend to Shameen, as Shameen is not under control of Chinese police. However, the Government is determined to enforce the tax in Shameen at a later stage, as they consider the Shameen, being only leased to the Foreign Powers, remains a Chinese territory.

## Chinese Engineers Hold Annual Meeting in Nanking

The Chinese Engineering Society and the Institute of Chinese Engineers held their joint annual conference in Nanking for four days from August 26 to August 29. The Chinese Engineering Society was founded in 1920 by a group of returned engineering students with its head office at Shanghai and now has a membership of over 1,500. Its present engineering library and office is located at 47 Ningpo Road and it publishes a quarterly journal. Members are scattered all over the country and branches have been established in Nanking, Hangchow, Tientsin, Peking, Tsingtao, Mukden, etc. The Chinese Institute of Engineers was founded by late Dr. T.Y.Tan (Jeme Tien-yu), the first Chinese engineer to build a railway, the Peking-Suiyuan Line. It has its office building in Peiping, with over 700 members.

The Conference was presided over by E. F. Wei, vice-Minister of Communications, and the personnel of the committee in charge of affairs of the Conference consisted of two general secretaries, four secretaries, papers committee, resolutions committee, lecture committee and program committee. Practically all the noted Chinese engineers were represented at the Conference.

## Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway Opens First Section to Traffic

The first section of the Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway covering a length of 65 Kilometers (41 miles) from Hangchow to Chuki, has been opened to traffic since June 1 this year and is rendering a great service to travellers between the two cities. The new Railway had been projected several years ago, but on acconunt of financial reasons, actual construction work was not started until last year. The Railway is to run from Hangchow through the cities of Siaoshan, Chuki, Iwu, Kinhwa, Lanchi, Lungyu, Chuhsien and Kiangshan, to Yushan near the border of Kiangsi province. With the completion of the first section of the Line, work on the second section from Chuki to Lanchi (a further 133 kilometers) is shortly to be started, as soon as track materials and rolling stock ordered from abroad arrive in Shanghai in the current month. The work will be pushed as fast as weather conditions permit. The working schedule which has been strictly followed provides for tracklaying to start at Chuki

about the first of October and for trains to be in operation in Kinhwa, "the famous Ham country" late in the coming Winter. The total length of the line from Hangchow to Lanchi is 198 Kilometers (123 miles). It is hoped that the construction on the entire line will be completed sometime next year when communication between Chekiang and Kiangsi will be greatly facilitated.

## Pearl River Bridge Scheduled to be Completed Early in 1932

The early months of 1932 will witness the completion of the giant steel bridge across the Chukiang or Pearl River linking Canton and Honam Island, according to a recent dispeatch from Canton, which reports on the progress of its construction. The bridge has a steel superstructure resting on reinforced concrete piers and abutments. It consists of three spans, the center span being a double leaf opening bascule. The two approach spans are through truss spans each 220 feet center to center of bearings; the opening span is a Scherzer Rolling Lift Bride 160 feet center to center of piers. The total length of the bridge is 602 feet 8 inches end to end of steelwork. The bridge has a 39 feet roadway with two 10 feet sidewalks outside the trusses. The roadway and sidewalks on the approach spans are paved with reinforced concrete and on the bascules with asphalt planks. The design of the bridge was carried out by the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge Company, New York; the steel structure and operating machinery for the bascule was fabricated by the American Bridge Company. The entire design, superstructure, machinery and equipment was supplied through Andersen, Meyer and Company in Shanghai. It is believed that with the completion of the bridge early next year, the dangerous river traffic problem at Canton due to the swift and trecherous current and congestion of traffic will be fundamentally solved.

## Statistics of Cotton Industry in Shanghai for First Half of 1931

The following statistics regarding the cotton industry in Shanghai during the first half of the present year were compiled by the Chinese Cotton Industry Association:

**Number of Spindles**

| | July 1, 1931 | July 1, 1930 |
|---|---|---|
| Moveable spindles | 4,054,794 | 3,905,214 |
| Fixed „ | 39,000 | 26,304 |

**Cotton Supply**

| | Jan.—June 1931 | Jan.—June 1930 |
|---|---|---|
| Chinese Cotton | 702,772 | 732,771 |
| American Cotton | 197,952 | 163,631 |
| Indian Cotton | 241,563 | 278,442 |
| Egyptian Cotton | 4,708 | 3,223 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,445 | 2,468 |
| Total | 1,149,441 | 180,535 |

**Present Stock in Factory**

| | July 1, 1931 | July 1, 1930 |
|---|---|---|
| Chinese Cotton | 151,551 | 152,025 |
| American „ | 65,905 | 41,498 |
| Indian „ | 81,419 | 70,695 |
| Egyptian „ | 3,535 | 1,371 |
| Miscellaneous | 87 | 1,221 |
| Total | 301,697 | 366,800 |

## Fortified Zone Law Enacted by Legislative Yuan

An important law governing the garrisoning of various strategic districts along the national borders, known as the Fortified Zone Law, was adopted at a recent meeting of the Legislative Yuan, according to a *Kuo Min* message from Nanking on September 1. According to the provisions of the new law, districts of a specified area around national defence works or fortresses shall be regarded as fortified zones. Within the limits of the a fortified zone, surveying, photographing or military espionage, except with the special permission of the Fort Commandant, shall be prohibited. No airplanes of whatever kind shall be allowed to fly over the zone. Restrictions of various other kinds are also imposed by the Law. The new Law was drafted and submitted to the Legislative Yuan last year jointly by the General Staff of the National Government and the Ministry of War. The draft was finally adopted after having been carefully examined and revised by the Military Affairs Committee of the Yuan.


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# Men and Events

Rev. E. W. Luccock, pastor of the Community Church, is due back in Shanghai September 16 from his vacation at Tsingtao.

Miss Phebe E. Wong, assistant treasurer of Asia Realty Company, has returned from Tsingtao after spending her holiday there.

J. P. Braga, *Reuter's* correspondent at Hongkong for 25 years, resigned end of August, owing to the press of business and political interests.

E. F. O'Connor, manager for China of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Ltd., returned to Shanghai last week from a visit to Hongkong.

The death occurred September 2 of the 78-year old father of General Chiang Tso-hsiang, Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Government, at Chinhsien, Liaoning.

Registration of the Hangchow Christian College with the Ministry of Education in Nanking is an assured fact, according to advices recently received by the President, B. E. Lee.

A gasoline tank on the Japanese cruiser *Notora* exploded on the morning of September 5 while the vessel was lying in Yokohama harbor. Five were killed instantly.

The police authorities at Nanking recently published a statistical report showing that the population of the capital in July was 603,806, an increase of 418 as compared with June.

A case of cholera was found aboard the Jepanese steamer *Kasugi Maru* when it arrived in Moji September 7 from Shanghai. The ship was quarantined for the usual five-day period.

Randolph Raven, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Raven, who has been spending the summer in Shanghai, has departed for California where he will continue his studies at Stanford University.

After having been ashore for a week in Fitzroy Middle Channel in the Yangtsze river, the British steamer *Poyang* was successfully floated September 7 and arrived in Shanghai several days later.

Clarence Aiken, a former United States Army officer, together with an alleged accomplice, George Gaydash, were arrested at Los Angeles last week on a charge of smuggling Chinese into the United States from Mexico.

McKenzie Young, who was in charge of Roy Chapman Andrews' motor transportation during the latter's expeditions into the Gobi desert, committed suicide at Eureka, California, September 4.

The death occurred in Shanghai September 1, at the age of 60, of Thomas P. McAran, a resident of Shanghai for the past 30 years. Deceased was given a Masonic funeral by Shanghai Chaper Rose Croix 1.

Roy Allgood, formerly head of Tung Wen College at Amoy, accompanied by Mrs. Allgood and family, proceeded end of last week from Shanghai to Kuling where Mr. Allgood has been appointed principal of the American School.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Raven, Captain and Mrs. A. C. Larsen, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. McCarthy, Mrs. C. J. Knipschildt, and W. F. Burgess departed from Shanghai for Yokohama September 4 by the Dollar liner *President Pierce*.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce has awarded the Consular Service Scholarship of £40 per annum for four years to G. R. Savage, son of the late V. L. Savage, who at one time served as a British Consul in China.

Nelson T. Johnson, the American Minister, is expected to leave Peiping soon for Nanking and Hankow. After an inspection of the flooded districts, he is scheduled to resume the Sino-American extraterritoriality negotiations with Dr. C. T. Wang.

A Washington telegram September 3 states that the issue of $1,100,000,000 United States bonds, required to meet last year's national deficit of $903,000,000, was over-subscribed. Part of the issue, namely $300,000,000, was distributed first as one and one-eighth per cent. one-year certificates. This part was over-subscribed four times. The remaining $800,000,000. which is in the form of three per cent bonds, maturing in 20 to 24 years, was also over-subscribed, according to an announcement made by the U. S. Treasury.

The Fokien exchange of the Shanghai Telephone Co. will switch over to automatic service September 12.

C. M. McDonald, who has been correspondent for the London *Times* in Peiping for some time past, passed through Shanghai during the week en route to Hongkong to become a member of the editorial staff of the *South China Morning Post*.

Miss Lille Rita Gallaway and her future mother-in-law Mrs. Katherine Seitz, arrived in Shanghai last week from the United States. Miss Gallaway is to be married to C. T. Seitz, general manager of the China Import & Export Lumber Co.

Dr. Ringfield, an American botanical expert, arrived at Yokohama last week. He is making an investigation of agricultural conditions in the Orient. After completing his work in Japan Dr. Ringfield will visit China, the Philippine islands, and Java.

E. J. Anderson, principal of the Shanghai American School, has returned to Shanghai, accompanied by his wife and children. Mr. Anderson had been in America for the past few years for the purpose of securing an endowment for the American school here.

Liang Cheng-yu, a former Chinese Detective Sergeant attached to the Central Police Station of the Shanghai International Settlement was given a sentence of death on two counts of kidnapping by Judge Siao in the First District Court September 4.

The State Council at Nanking has decided to recommend the appointment of Dr. Yen Te-ching as a member of the Board of Trustees in charge of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund. Dr. Yen is at present connected with the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway Administration.

Secretary General Fessenden at last week's meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Council reported that discussions with representatives of the Greater Shanghai Municipal authoritites concerning the question of extra-settlement roads will be resumed at an early date.

General Bhim Shamser Jang Rana, prime minister to the Maharajah of Nepal, will have conferred on him the First Class Paoting Medal by the National Government of China, upon the joint recommendation of General Ma Fu-hsiang and Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It was announced during the week that an invitation is being extended to Mrs. Helen Wills Moody by local Chinese amateur athletic organizations to give a tennis exhibition here when the vessel on which she is travelling, the Dollar liner *President Hoover*, arrives in a few weeks' time.

H. E. Byram, chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway, is a visitor in Shanghai. He is a guest of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Don Burdick of 333 Avenue Haig. Mr. Byram has visited Shanghai several times during the past few years.

It is announced from Tokyo that the South Manchuria Railway Co., in its retrenchment campaign, will "readjust" 19 out of the 53 companies which it sponsors, and incidentally will discharge some 500 employees in the near future, these being in addition to many employees who were discharged some time ago.

A party of six lawyers including Dr. Chao Chin-po, legal adviser to the Mukden Government, Shih Yen-cheng, chief judge of the Mukden Court of Appeal, and Chu Shu-sheng, procurator general of the Mukden Court of Appeal, made a visit to Japan last week to investigate the Japanese judicial system.

Thirty-four Communists, including ten women, were taken from Tientsin to Peiping September 4 under strong police escort. They are being tried by the military court attached to the Vice-Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters. The prisoners were captured in Tientsin last week in the course of a series of raids.

The Vice-Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters at Peiping, in separate orders to the Hopei Provincial Government, Peiping and Tientsin Municipal Governments, and the Gendarmerie Commander's Headquarters for the Peiping-Tientsin Area, have given instructions that the installation of private radio stations is strictly prohibited.

The *Ta Kung Pao*, Tientsin, says that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has notified the French Minister to China to the effect that the Chinese Government desires to open negotiations with representatives of his Government for the rendition of the French Concession in Tientsin but that so far there has been no reply from the French Minister.

Following an agreement reached at a meeting held the previous day as regards the Soviet-Japanese fishery negotiations, Mr. Nagai, Japanese Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, conferred with M. Melinikoff, the Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo, September 5 and reached an understanding with the latter that the Japanese would deposit an amount of Yen 100,000 with the Soviet at the rate of Yen 0.32½ per rouble in settlement of the long-pending fishery disputes.

Chiang Tso-ping, newly appointed Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan, passed through Shanghai from Nanking euroute to his new post, during the week. He stated that the National and the Japanese governments have agreed to raise their respective accredited representatives to the ambassadorial rank in the near future.

George Street, representative of the Radio Corporation of America and adviser to the radio department of the Ministry of Communications has returned to Shanghai from an inspection trip to North China and Manchuria. George Shecklen of the Radio Corporation of America, who is now on home leave, is returning to China shortly, traveling by way of Europe and Siberia.

The Director of the Administrative Bureau of the Hankow-Canton Railway and two other Chinese railway experts, in the course of a visit to Japan last week, visited the International aerodrome at Haneda. It is reported in this connection that their inspection of said aerodrome is for the purpose of increasing their knowledge in connection with the plan to connect Canton and Yunnan by aeroplane.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in receipt of a telegram from the Suiyuan Provincial Government reporting that a group of Finns and White Russians are establishing a large factory at Paotao, the western terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway. As the city is a non-treaty port, the Provincial Authorities have ordered the promoters to suspend operations.

The eighth annual session of the Chinese Economic Society was opened at the Ningpo Chamber of Commerce September 1 under the chairmanship of Ma Yin-chu, well-known Chinese economist and a member of the Legislative Yuan. More than 400 members attended, Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, President of the Central Research Institute, and Wang Cheng-jung, Acting Commissioner of Finance for Chekiang, delivered addresses of welcome.

A message from Peiping records that in addition to Trebitsch Lincoln (Chao Kung), two other foreigners are converts to Buddhism. Two American Buddhist converts, travelling under the typical Buddhist names of Ku Yun (solitary cloud) and Mo Chai (silent fasting) arrived in Peiping from Japan September 2. It is stated that the two American monks intend to enter a monastery there to study the Buddhist scriptures.

Three graduates of the Central Military Academy departed from Shanghai for England during the week to study military science and tactics. The names of the three are Tseng I Hsiang, Kung Yu and Yen Pei-chien, and they were selected from a large class to continue their studies of modern warfare in England by the inspectorate general of military training of the National Government.

M. Pone, Chief of the diplomatic division of the International Labor Office, arrived in Nanking from Europe last week. He is one of two labor experts—the other being Dame Adelaide Anderson—who have been dispatched by the League of Nations to assist the National Government in the efficient enforcement of its new Factory Law. He states that he will help the Chinese authorities to inspect local factories as a step toward the full enforcement of the new Factory Law.

Clarence H. Matson, director of the foreign trade department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, was host to a number of Chinese and American businessmen and officials at a dinner on the evening of Sept. 4 which was given on board the Japanese steamer, *Chichibu Maru*. Mr. Matson, who headed a party of Los Angeles business men on a tour of the Far East, is now in Japan and after a few days there will return to the United States.

Restrictive measures are to be enforced against public dance halls in Peiping. Mayor Chou Tawen declares that the employment of professional dancing partners in the cabarets in that city has been responsible for many girls deserting their studies or being lured from other more useful work. The proposed measures will include registration and the imposition of certain restrictions on cabaret girls as well as the establishments in which they work.


# The CHINESE NATION

**Contents of Vol. II, No. 13**

*September 9, 1931.*

**EDITORIALS**

President Chiang's Message

The Noulens Case

Northern Appeal for Peace

American Wheat for Flood Relief

Agitation of the Japanese Military Clique

An Informal Silver Conference

**SPECIAL ARTICLES**

The Flood Situation in Wuhan Area
*J. Heng Liu, M. D.*

Shanghai's Municipal Problems
*Kingwell J. Tsha*

U. S. Government Agencies in China
*Albert M. Guptill*

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# New Books of Interest in the Far East

## Novel by "Elizabeth"

*Father, by "Elizabeth," Doubleday, Doran and Co. New York, $2.50.*

"Elizabeth" needs no introduction to a discriminating public so far as her work is concerned although some of her many readers (synonymous with admirers) have long wished to be introduced to facts about the lady herself. Ever since "Her German Garden" first gave delight and enjoyment her novels have been watched for expectantly and have never disappointed. "Father" will not disappoint.

Here is as much "story", as much humor, as much charming and excellent writing as one expects from the talented authoress. She has been termed one of the most skillful writers of narrative, now alive. That is a big claim to make on behalf of anyone but readers of "Father" will not, I imagine, think of disputing it. For there is more than narrative skill here. There is plot, there are living characters drawn to the life, there is reality. There are characters to love, characters one is forced to hate.

The choicest of the latter is Father himself. Father is a distinguished novelist, a novelist with a tremendous reputation but no sale. He has a daughter whom, since the death of his wife, he has used as a drudge. She has been thoughtlessly sacrificed for his "art." For years she has been secretary to him, not for ordinary office hours, but from waking to sleeping and all days of the week. She pines for freedom while he thinks how excellent it is that she, with so little physical charm, has been able to 'fulfil' herself by assisting one of the greatest novelists of the day.

But Father one day comes home, at 65, with a bride of 25, eight years younger than his daughter.

This was Jennifer's chance for freedom although her father determines to keep her tied to him, so useful is she. But while the honeymoon is in full swing Jennifer gets herself a cottage in the country, to live with nature and to try and forget the pavements and bricks of Gower Street to which she has been chained for 33 years.

But that, to her surprise is where her adventures begin. While she is sleeping on the grass under an apple tree thinking about the honeymooners in Norway they actually are quarreleing in Brighton, and all because December wants love for breakfast, dinner and tea and May is insistent that there should be some part of the day free of it.

Meantime Jennifer's path to freedom leads her into a tangle and she is falling into the arms of the one and only man when Father's youthful spouse deserts him and he needs Jennifer back. Jennifer goes, but how Elizabeth untangles the knot and satisfies everybody, including the reader, must be left to the reader.

F. S. O.

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## "Art" as a Best Seller

*Men of Art: Thomas Craven—Simon & Schuster, New York.*

It would seem that Mr. Craven has done for art criticism what Will Durant has accomplished for philosophy—he has popularized it, and has produced a best seller. I understand that the sales of this book have already passed the 70,000 mark. As, in his Story of Philosophy, Durant wrote entertainingly concerning the lives of the philosophers, mentioning in passing certain phases of their thought and work, so Mr. Craven relates amusing anecdotes about his painters, and touches incidentally on their artistic contributions. All of this goes for making very entertaining reading, but I doubt whether Mr. Craven has added much to the sum total of art criticism. Apparently, in writing the present book, the author had constantly in mind Vassari's classic "Lives of the Painters", and, following Vassari's lead, he has written a similar series of biographical sketches. Give him credit, however, he has written a best seller—no mean accomplishment—and probably *the* best seller in this particular field. More power to him. On the other hand, I doubt whether the author has increased materially the number of persons interested in art criticism in writing this book, as I also doubt whether Mr. Durant has augmented the number of amateur philosphers.

Mr. Craven's book should emphatically not be used as a text nor should it be allowed to reach the hands of immature critics. In short, while he has written in a provocative and entertaining manner, he is extremely biased. What he likes is admirable and what he dislikes is execrable, notwithstanding the sum of art criticism to the contrary. For example the reader will be surprised to learn that Velazquez was only a clever draughtsman and that Giotto's painting is solely two dimensional. Nowhere in his book has the author discussed at any length any single work of art, and nowhere does he justify in his discussion of them his often irritating and apparently arbitrary conclusions. There is no hesitation and no room for doubt in his make-up. It is hard to keep one's patience with one so cocksure of himself.

According to Mr. Craven's standards, design and color in themselves have no weight in the realm of art. He would appear to be thoroughly insensitive to a Persian rug or a stained glass window such as the rose window at Chartres. Apparently, then, a picture to be a work of art must express something—must tell a story. According to this yard-stick, and it is borne out in his text, Hogarth is one of the supremely great, and Giorgione is hardly worth considering. Along this line of reasoning he has separated his artists into two classes: those who think as he does and those who do not,—the blessed and the damned.

Mr. Craven would have the American artist develop a school of his own and break away from pernicious European influence, especially the modern French school which he would appear particularly to abhor. American subjects should be used, such as wheat-fields, sky-scrapers, movie queens, gunmen. Fortunately, according to Mr. Craven "art for its own sake, or beauty's sake or for the sake of any abstraction whatever, will not thrive in America...the kind of painting exploited by our international dealers is a hot-house product nurtured in little pots of imported soil, and it will never exert an iota of influence on American life or thought". Neither will Mr. Craven's book.

Simon & Schuster have done very well indeed by "Men of Art". Included in the book are a number of excellent reproductions of the works of the artists under discussion. The book is recommended as a convenient reference and makes on the whole very pleasant reading. But I repeat, it should never be used as a text nor should it be quoted as an authority.

A. R. R.

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## Story of the Amazon

*The Forest Ship, by Arnold Höllriegel, translated by Ethel Colburn Mayne; The Viking Press, New York, 1931. 284 Pages.*

This is a story of the Amazon. A group of tourists are embarked upon a ship for a trip on this river and when they arrive at its mouth the whole plan has to be changed because of an incipient revolution. With this quite ordinary setting the author has given us a book full of interest and allure.

We become sympathetic with the disappointment of the passengers, particularly with that of the German professor of small means to whom this trip has been the longed-for goal of the years. The old account of the discovery of the river by the first white men is now woven into the story and it mingles with the modern tale in a way to enhance the narrative. The tale of the gold-seeking adventurer, Orellana, is romantic and glamorous; that of the humble school-master, Dr. Schwartz, is just as urgent and mysterious. Both are tragic.

The artistic balance between the two elements of the story is well maintained and the book arouses the imagination as few modern tales do. The ending of the story is satisfying to the aesthetic sense; its whole narrative brings out the mysterious forces of the jungle and the river. "Curupira. That name stands for the indescribable labyrinth of the bush, the vicious lashing twigs, the stings of tree-wasps, the pit-falls of hidden roots; but it stands also for the softer brushing against one's cheek of the fluttering flame-colored and green dragonflies, and the leaf that looks like a translucent ruby when the sun shines through it. Amid the bamboos, a man might think it to be something from a fairy tale."

August 23, 1931. G. B. S.

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## Los Angeles—California's Premier Port

*The Review* has been presented with a copy of a very informative brochure, entitled "Los Angeles", prepared by Clarence H. Matson, manager of the Department of Foreign Commerce and Shipping of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Matson recently completed a tour of various cities in the Far East, including Shanghai. From this brochure one learns that the modern history of Los Angeles Harbor began with the actual construction of channels and terminals in 1912 after various legal obstacles had been cleared away. Up to the present time Los Angeles has spent nearly $30,000,000 on its harbor and facilities. The growth of the harbor was due mostly to the enormous production of petroluem, but Los Angeles merchants have in the meantime carried on an extensive campaign to develop all lines of trade and also manufacturing enterprises, all of which have met with remarkable success. Copies of *Pictorial California*, a monthly magazine of exceptional merit, were also distributed here by members of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce who recently visited Shanghai.

## Recent Pamphlets Received

*Chinese Affairs*, a weekly magazine, published by the Interntional Relations Committee at 5 Mao-Tan street, Nanking, devoted its July 31 issue to events in Korea, the customs situation in Canton, the enforcement of the new factory law, the dismissal of Shih Yu-san and other incidents in the political life of China.

The Asia Realty Company's house organ, *Realty Market*, for September contains a history of the Great Northern Telegraph Company. The review of the realty market states that there is an increasing demand for office space. Real estate transactions during the month of August in Shanghai are stated to have totalled eighteen million taels.

*Contact*, the house organ published in Shanghai, by the American Asiatic Underwriters, the Asia Life Insurance Company, and affiliated companies, devotes its September issue to the Asia Life's tenth anniversary.

The *Monthly Summary*, (July issue) published by the League of Nations, a gives a full account of the conference on the limitation of narcotic drugs which was held in Geneva from May 27 to July 13 last.

Under the able editorship of Yang Hsin-chih and Chen Ping-ho, two Chinese experts on Japanese affairs, the *Japan Study Monthly*, published by the Japan Study Society, has issued a special edition on the Wanpaoshan Incident, exposing Japanese designs of encroaching upon Manchuria and giving a searching analysis of the motives of the recent Korean outrages against Chinese at Wanpaoshan and in Korea. The edition contains a number of articles by prominent Chinese leaders including Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei and others and a series of editorials reproduced from various leading papers in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peiping and Mukden. It consists of 64 pages and is illustrated with pictures of the scenes of the riots at Wanpaoshan and of photos of local Chinese officials in Changchun in charge of the settlement of the affair.

The General Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Europe is distributing a brochure in Spanish "Es Espana Otra China?" (Is Spain Another China?) from the pen of Paul M. Linebarger.

READERS of *The China Weekly Review* who may be interested in obtaining copies of any books which have been reviewed in these columns, may obtain them by sending their orders in care of *The Review*. If obtainable in Shanghai the books will be mailed immediately at retail prices prevailing in Shanghai, or if not obtainable here, they will be ordered from the publishers abroad. Send orders or inquiries to Book Editor, *The China Weekly Review*, 38 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai

# Who's Who in China

Yen Pao-hang, government official; born at Haicheng, Liaoning, 1897; educated at the Fengtien Provincial Normal School; received his advanced education at the graduate school of Edinburgh University, Scotland, researching in industrial and social problems and ethical philosophy; after return, founded the School for Poor Children at Mukden 1918, which after years of development and expansion has now a large enrollment of more than 2,000 students; appointed secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Mukden, 1919 and in that capacity, promoted the movement for the advancement of popular education in Liaoning; founded the Anti-Opium Association at Mukden, 1924; promoted general secretary of Mukden Y. M. C. A., 1929 and organized the North-eastern Branch of the Institute of Pacific Relations and attended the third convention of the Institute in Kyoto; in the same year, he organized the Association for Advancement of Popular Intelligence and the People's Foreign Relations Association, of which he was elected chairman; appointed member of the municipal affairs committee of Shengyang Municipality (Mukden) by the Liaoning Provincial Government, 1930; attended the National People's Convention at Nanking May, 1931, as delegate of the agricultural bodies of Liaoning province; address: c/o. Y.M.C.A., Mukden, Liaoning.

閻寶航
Yen Pao-hang

閻寶航，現年三十五歲，遼寧海城縣籍，奉天兩級師範初級本科畢業，留學英國愛丁堡大學研究院，鑽研工業社會問題，兼攻道德哲學，民國七年創辦貧兒學校，因官民襄贊，現已擴充五校，生徒三千餘人，民國八年任奉天省城青年會幹事，發起平民教育運動，促進遼寧民衆教育，民國十三年創辦拒毒會，民國十八年任青年會總幹事，組織太平洋國際學會東北分會並任該會第三屆大會出席代表，同年創辦國民常識促進會，復發起國民外交協會，以喚起國民愛國熱誠，抵抗列強侵略爲目的，被推任主席委員，民國十九年秋蒙遼寧省政府委充瀋陽市政委員，本年五月被選爲國民會議遼寧省農界代表


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## Edgar Snow's Reply

Edgar Snow, correspondent for the *Consolidated Press*, stationed in Shanghai, has sent *The Review* the following letter pertaining to a complaint received from Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister at Canton, regarding a statement which appeared in an article written by Mr. Snow for the *New York Sun—Consolidated Press* service, which was reprinted in these columns on August 29. The text of Eugene Chen's telegram of complaint appeared in *The Review* on September 12, page 35. Mr. Snow's letter follows:

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

I have read Mr. Chen's telegram with concern. It relates to an article, reprinted by *The Review*, which was written almost a year ago for the *New York Sun—Consolidated Press*. The information upon which the statement referring to Eugene Chen was based came to me from two foreign sources which I had reason to believe were reliable and unprejudiced. As the story was written last October obviously it could not have been with the purpose of injuring Mr. Chen or of jeopardizing his political career in China, since at that time he was sojourning elsewhere and supposedly had definitely left this scene. I am now attempting to secure written authentication of the report, but if this is unavailable I shall duly tender sincere regrets to the Canton Foreign Minister.

However, I do not see that there is anything disgraceful in a man's utilizing any legitimate means to avoid being killed or imprisoned by his political opponent in China. Mr. Chen would be in good company. Dr. Sun, I believe, frequently sought refuge in foreign settlements. Dozens of other Chinese politicians have done so.

Yours, etc.
EDGAR SNOW

## Navigation Bureau Established in Tientsin

The Tientsin Navigation Bureau was formally established September 1, with Tao-I as Director. The Bureau will be in charge of shipping affairs in the provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Liaoning. The new organ, which is under the Ministry of Communications, will undertake the registration and inspection of steamers and other vessels and the issue of certificates for coastal and internal shipping.

The Ministry of Communications is planning the creation of a marine court of inquiry in each area where a Navigation Bureau has been established. The various shipping associations have been instructed by the Ministry to nominate representatives versed in marine law to sit in such courts, which will exercise jurisdiction over shipping accidents.

## Further Disturbances in Korea

A *Rengo* dispatch from Seoul reports that some 1,000 Korean rioters started a disturbance at Kogen county, South Kankyo province, Korea, between midnight of August 30 and the night of August 31, forcing their way into the houses of bourgeois. After confiscating valuable securities and other important documents, the rioters set fire to them. The Police of Kogen county succeeded in arresting 150 rioters.

According to an official dispatch from the Police Bureau of the Korean Government-General, the press reports of the disturbance in Kogen were much exaggerated. The official despatch reports that some forty Korean youths made an attack upon the local library August 31 as retaliation when the authorities refused their request to use the library as a night school. Fourteen of them were arrested, but no casualties are reported.

## Dean of Nanyang Commercial College Stresses Need of Technical Training

Dr. Woo Kan-lan, dean of the Nanyang Commercial Academy, speaking at the opening ceremony for the fall term of said institution last week, stated that the Shanghai schools are turning out too many half-trained clerks for poorly paid "white collar" jobs and are neglecting the training in technical skill which will aid China's material development. He deplored the curriculum offered in most of the schools of Shanghai as being impractical and inadequate. He added that Shanghai schools are too much concerned with the imparting of purely theoretical and literary knowledge, which, unfortunately, is becoming more and more inadequate to meet the requirements of practical life under present conditions.

## Cantonese Alleged to Have Tried to Block Rendition

A *Kuo Min* message from Nanking alleges that Eugene Chen at the eleventh hour attempted to block the Agreement for the rendition of the Shanghai French Mixed Court on the plea that such rendition would enhance the influence of the National Government against the supporters of the Canton government living in the French Concession.

At the weekly memorial service September 7 Dr. C. T. Wong, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is quoted as saying that while a tolerant attitude via-a-vis the Canton secessionists would be continued, the National Government would not hesitate to resort to extreme measures in order to uphold its prestige should the secessionists remain indefinitely obdurate.

The Government's successful campaign against the Communists in Kiangsi has driven them to resort to guerilla warfare which, according to past experience in China and in other countries, would necessitate a further protracted campaign plus a greater burden for the rehabilitation and pacification of the affected areas, concluded Dr. Wang.

## Disorders Occur in Various Parts of Spain

The recently organized Republican government in Spain is beset with disorders in some part of the country almost weekly. During last week Barcelona was the scene of riots in connection with a general strike, during which several persons were killed. A telegram from Madrid September 7 gave details of several riots which occurred in the ancient city of Orvieto, in the province of Perugia. Most of the outbreaks are attributed to Communists. Senor Miguel Maura, the Home Secretary, in recent addresses has expressed his determination to put down all disorderly elements.

## Mark Twain's "Connecticut Yankee" at the Nanking Theater

The famous Mark Twain story, The Connecticut Yankee" is being shown in a talking film at the Nanking Theater in Shanghai this week. The players featured include Will Rogers, well-known humorist, Maureen O'Sullivan and Myrna Loy. When "The Connecticut Yankee" was first produced in silent film about a dozen years ago it ran to packed houses for many months, hence a similar record is expected from the present talking and singing film.

'Women of All Nations" another Fox production, will be shown at the Nanking Theatre in the near future. Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe with Greta Nissen and El Brendel play the leading roles.


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## YANGTSZE VALLEY FLOODS CAUSED GREATEST LOSS OF LIFE SINCE WORLD WAR

(*Continued from page 50*)

The Yellow River at Lokow attained a height of 88.3 feet on September 7. Flood waters from up-river at Shanchow in Honan were responsible for the rise, it is stated in a Tsinan dispatch. Between 70 and 80 small villages on the outskirts of the Mengtsin district on the southern bank of the Yellow River in Honan were inundated, 27,000 mow of land being under water. More than 500 houses collapsed.

### One Million Drowned in Yellow River Valley

The *Kuo Wen* news agency states that in addition to the immense loss of life caused by the floods in the Yangtsze Valley and in the vicinity of the Grand Canal, a million persons have been drowned in the area around Kunghsien, Honan, owing to the overflow of the Yellow River. The Honan Flood Relief Association, it is stated, is asking for immediate assistance. Kunghsien is on the South bank of the Yellow River, north Honan.

The Taichow correspondent of the *Shanghai Times* gives details of the devastating effect of the floods in that region. The rice crop has been ruined. The northern part of the Tai district has been most seriously affected. It is estimated that 300,000 people in the Tai district have been affected by the floods.

The Japan Buddhist Association in co-operation with the Buddhist Guardianship League and with the assistance of the Tokyo Municipality, has started to collect contributions in aid of the Chinese sufferers.

The Tokyo relief fund to the flood sufferers in Central China totalled Yen 400,000, up to September 7. Baron Fukao, President of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, who has been entrusted by the Japanese Government with a special mission to console the Chinese flood sufferers, will proceed to Shanghai leaving Kobe on September 15. Mr. Funatsu, the managing director of the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association in China, is to accompany Baron Fukao.

The Japanese Red Cross Society has contributed Mex. $30,000 to the Chinese Flood Relief fund.

The *Osaka Mainichi* and the *Tokyo Nichinichi* have contributed Yen 3,000 to the China flood relief fund.

Viscount Shibusawa, the 92 year-old Japanese financier and statesman, president of the China Flood Relief Association, made a half-hour's radio speech in Tokyo September 6 appealing to the nation for the relief of the Chinese flood sufferers.

### National Flood Relief Commission Holds First Meeting

The National Flood Relief Commission announced on September 5 that it had received, in addition to the list published August 23, acceptance of invitations to become additional members of the Commission from the following: A. Bassett, British-American Tobacco Co.; C. H. French, American Chamber of Commerce; George Fitch, Y.M.C.A.; J. B. Grant, Peking Union Medical College; F. S. Hutchins. Changsha; K. Kanai, Japanese Government Railways; Dr. H. H. Love, Nanking University; Dr. J. L. Maxwell, Henry Lester Institute; N. Watanabe, Yokohama Specie Bank; Col. P. C. Young, Kailan Mining Administration; and M. Yonesato, Japanese Chamber of Commerce.

The National Flood Relief Commission estimates that at least 10,000,000 people must be assisted over a period of six months, or great sufferings will result during the coming winter. A ration of one catty per day per capita is needed to maintain women, children and idle men in usual health, while laboring men must have about double this amount. This ration requires something over 1,000,000 tons of foodstuffs to carry the estimated needy population over to the early spring. The 450,000 tons of wheat which is expected from America are less than half enough to meet the total need for relief work only. The Commission inquired some time ago concerning possible terms on which Manchurian beans and millet may be obtained with which to supplement the wheat expected from America. Two difficulties, however, must be overcome. One relates to credit. So far there is no indication as to the extent to which Manchurian surplus stocks can be made available for flood relief on a deferred payment basis. The other difficulty is the inexperience of Yangtsze Valley residents with beans and millet as major items of diet.

The National Flood Relief Commission held its first meeting in the Central Bank Building, Shanghai, September 9, T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance presiding. There was a full attendance of members. Mr. Soong in an informative speech said that they had to go carefully so as not to go beyond certain practicable limits. Suggestions had been made to dredge the Yangstze and to improve the Hwai, but these projects would require hundreds of millions of dollars whch the Commission does not have. He recommended that for the present the Commission should repair existing dykes and build new ones to guard against normal rainfall. Mr. Soong submitted a preliminary estimate of money and food resources what he believed the Commission should immediately equip itself to handle, and this was approved:

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|---|---|
| Wheat for free relief and work relief .. .. | $37,500,000 |
| Transportation charge, including, storage, insurance, sacks, etc. .. .. .. .. | 12,000,000 |
| Cost of relief operations, including dyke reconstruction materials, tools, maintenance of work camps, engineering supervision, temporary shelter etc... .. .. .. | 10,000,000 |
| Winter clothing for refugees .. .. .. | 3,500,000 |
| Medical work .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,000,000 |
| Emergency appropriation already granted .. | 1,000,000 |
| Reserve .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5,000,000 |
| Total .. .. .. .. .. | $70,000,000 |

The Kiangsu Provincial Government is issuing a Grand Canal Conservancy Loan of $5,000,000. The Loan will be secured by a special levy on farmland in Kiangsu province.

The President of the Portuguese Republic in a telegram to President Chiang Kai-shek has tendered the deepest sympathy of Portugal for China in her present plight. Similar messages were received from the Foreign Minister of Finland and the Chilean Charge d'Affaires.

A severe typhoon swept over the southern coast of Kwangtung on the night of September 2 causing much damage to the cities. Canton particularly bore the brunt of the storm.

### F. W. Maze's Report on the Flood Situation

The National Flood Relief Commission has made public a synopsis of the report made by the Inspector General of Customs, F. W. Maze, upon the latter's return from a tour of inspection on the upper Yangtsze. The Inspector General dismisses briefly the report that the floods at Hankow were caused by the failure of the Chang Chih-tung dyke. This dyke has not failed. It was the railway dyke and the Bund which proved to be inadequate. The railway embankment would have held except that the flood waters rose more than three feet above any previous recorded level. The railway embankment was six inches higher than the highest mark in 1870, a margin of safety which has been adequate for more than sixty years. He pointed out that in seasons such as this when the rainfall in the lower Yangtsze territory occurred so early and in such volume as to fill the lower course of the river and thus serve in effect as a dam against the high water from the upper river, floods are bound to occur. Fortunately this absolute synchronization of high water in all the different tributary basins occurs only at long intervals.

As to remedial measures for the future, he dismisses dredging as utterly futile for the reason that the silt moving in the river vastly exceeds in quantity any conceivable artificial excavation. Afforestation is assigned to a period of many years rather than as an immediate step. He warns against any excessive dyking program on the ground that unless the surrounding country be built up by silt deposits from occasional floods, the river channel will be raised to abnormal heights above the level of the plain with even more disastrous results when the eventual break occurs. Mr. Maze points out the value of occasional flooding of the land in renewing the fertility of the fields. He recommends that there should be a single authority for flood control.

A recent *Reuter* telegram from London stated that the question of providing relief to the victims of the disastrous floods in China is engaging the attention of the international Executive Committee of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches. At a meeting in Cambridge September 3 the Committee passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the people of China overtaken by the disaster of flood and famine. The resolution urged the national representatives of the Committee to bring the matter to the notice of their respective Governments with a view to affording immediate

relief on a large scale through the League of Nations or some other suitable organization.

### An Appeal to the World for Relief

A new appeal to the world for immediate financial assistance to make it possible really to cope with the disaster caused by the inundation of the Wuhan area was issued in Hankow September 4 by officials of the National Flood Relief Commission. Officials declared that many refugees must be evacuated and to that end the National Flood Relief Commission has arranged with steamship companies to transport refugees down the river for one-half the normal fares.

In making its new appeal for financial assistance the flood relief organization said:

"Famine conditions are threatening. Diseases are prevalent. Millions of persons are facing the winter without homes and even without clothing.

"The relief task is not beyond human effort but it is of such a magnitude that only co-operation by the people, not only of China but of the world, can insure success."

The appeal states that with regard to loss of life, property damage, need for food and medical supplies and the number of destitute refugees anything like an accurate estimate of the situation is as yet out of the question.

Walter A. Adams, American Consul General at Hankow, reports that relief work in that area is proceeding effectively. The Hupeh Flood Relief Commisson sponsored by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and General Ho Chen-chun, has done excellent work with the funds at its disposal. Mr. Adams has in the meantime turned over to the Hupeh Branch of the National Flood Relief Commission the sum of Gold $100,000 donated by the American Red Cross.

The Mukden Flood Relief committee for relieving distress in Manchuria was formally organized September 3 with Tsing Shih-yi as chairman and Messrs. Yung Chen and Peng Chi-chun as vice-chairmen. It was at first decided that the committee would raise a loan of $100,000 but it has now been decided to try and collect subscriptions up to at least half a million dollars for relief work.

### Working Plan for Flood Relief Drawn Up

The Department of Field Operations of the National Flood Relief Commission has drawn up the following working plan for extending relief in the flooded districts:

1. A representative of the Department of Field Operations will be despatched to each principal population center in the flooded area to serve as Superintendent of Relief.

2. Local communities are expected to rely upon their own resources for funds food supplies, temporary housing and materials so far as possible, but the National Flood Relief Commission will supplement such resources when necessary.

3. The Superintendent of Relief will mobilize local staff to house the shelterless in temples, mat-sheds, etc., provide food for those temporarily without resources, and will assist the Department of Hygiene and Sanitation to enforce sanitary measures. Refugee labor will be employed as far as practicable upon the manual tasks involved, such as repair and reconstruction of dykes, cleaning of streets, etc,

4. As early as practicable, the refugees will be divided into two classes:

   (a). Those with credit or means of employment; and

   (b). Those for whom employment must be provided.

Preparations will be made for the transfer of the latter class to the site of the planned employment.

5. An Engineering Division will be organized to supervise the work of rehabilitation.

6. When plans for rehabilitation have been completed, and the time for beginning work has arrived, refugee labor will be transferred to the direction of the Engineering division.

7. Farm rehabilitation:

   (a). Formulation and execution of seed distribution plan.

   (b) Encouragement of the formation of rural co-operative societies for the financing by local bankers of purchases of animals, tools, etc.

An urgent telegram received at the Nanking office of the Yunnan Provincial Government September 7 indicates that the whole district of Yentsin, in the north-eastern corner of Yunnan, has been swept away by the floods. Only 40 houses remain in the once prosperous district. The property damage is estimated at over ten million dollars.

Dr. J. Heng Liu beginning of the week received from Dr. P.Z. King, Field Director of the Department of Health and Sanitation of the National Flood Relief Commission, Dr J. B. Grant of the Rockefeller Hospital at Peiping, Dr. B. Borcic, health expert from the League of Nations, all of whom are in Hankow organizing medical relief work for the Commission, a telegram to the effect that the hospital ship idea is utterly impracticable. The Hankow doctors urged instead of a hospital ship to send resources for a land hospital. Dr. Liu communicated this suggestion to the various organizations who are interested in the despatch of hospital ships.

In the meantime a Shanghai-owned freight boat, the *Hannah Moller* is being outfitted as a hospital ship under the auspices of the International Flood Relief Fund and is expected to sail for Hankow towards the end of next week.

### Chinese Boy Scouts Criticize Shanghai Refugee Camps

Something more than 20,000 refugees from the Yangtsze Valley are being accommodated in nine camps under the auspices of the Greater Shanghai authorities, but according to a detailed report made by the Chinese Boy Scouts and published in the Chinese newspapers, conditions in the camps are deplorable. The Scouts report that the food is of poor quality, there is a shortage of bedding and clothing, and that impure water is being provided. Many cases of dysentery and other diseases due to insufficient care are prevalent, the Scouts report.

T. V. Soong, Chairman of the National Flood Relief Commission, announced September 8 the receipt of a communication from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang stating that the North-eastern Provinces are contributing 30,000 piculs of food for relief, half of which is millet and half kaoliang. The Chinese in Rangoon are sending 1,400 bags of rice.

### Harbin Organizations Contribute to Flood Relief Fund

The Harbin Flood Relief Association headed by General Chang Tsing-kai, Chief Civil Administrator of the special area, remitted $20,000 to relief associations in the flooded districts, The prices of all the kinds of cereals on the North Manchurian market being very low, the Association is now buying large lots of grain for transport to Central China for distribution among the sufferers in the flooded area. Some carriers in Manchuria are being asked by the Association to transport the cargo free of freight charges. The local authorities have issued orders not to levy any duty on the cargo. All the Chinese Banks in North Manchuria are liberally contributing to the Relief Fund.

Professor Chow Show-yi, Executive Member of the Harbin Koumingtang Party speaking on the flood conditions at the 14th weekly meeting of the Party held last Monday, more than 70 members being present, stated that a certain sum of money at the disposal of the Party should be remitted to the North China Relief Association in Tientsin.

The Bourse Committee of Harbin at its meeting held September 3 devoted itself exclusively to discussing questions in regard to relief. It was resolved to form a special Commission, which is to be joined by representatives of the Foreign Chambers of Commerce to co-operate in obtaining relief funds.

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## Good Roads Exhibition Opens Sept. 12

Fifty local firms representing numerous manufacturers of many nationalities, have engaged space in the Good Roads Exhibition which will open on Saturday morning, September 12. Various municipal and provincial governments have prepared special exhibits. This will include exhibitions from the Shanghai Municipal Council, French Municipal Council, City Government of Greater Shanghai, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Kweichow Provincial Governments; National Good Roads Association of China; French Municipal Council Fire Brigade; Mukden Arsenal Industrial Works.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is also the President of the National Good Roads Association of China, will conduct the opening ceremonies. Appropriate addresses will be made by Mayor Chang Chun, representing President Chiang Kai-Shek; representatives of various provincial governments; and by George Bauer, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, U.S.A.

## SOUTHERNERS MOVE INTO HUNAN—CHIANG SAYS CANTON "FORE-DOOMED TO FAILURE"

(*Continued from page 52*)

the Nanking Government deals with foreign issues and with prisoners who fall into their hands."

The fourth number of the *People's Tribune* edited by Tang Leang-li on behalf of the Kuomintang Left Wing faction and published in one of the foreign concessions at Tientsin, contained a number of articles by Left Wing leaders, including Wang Ching-wei, all of which strongly attacked Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. The titles of some of the articles were as follows, "The Anarchy at Nanking," by Tang Tai-lai; "Domocracy and the National Celebrities," by Wang Ching-wei; "Why I Oppose the Dictatorship," by Sun Fo; "The Soong Dynasty," by Fu Ping-hsiang. There also was a review of recent foreign policy as enunciated by Eugene Chen and a reprint of Tang Shao-yi's telegram of several weeks ago which was addressed to President Hoover.

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Hongkong, Sept. 2 (7 P. M.)—The action of the Canton "National Government" in the enforcement, beginning on Tuesday, Sept. 1, of an export tax on fish, vegetables, beef, fruits and poultry has had the result of creating a serious food shortage in Hongkong due to the refusal of the dealers to do business unless the tax is removed. As a result of the dealers' strike, a serious food shortage has developed in Hongkong.

It is also understood that the Kwangsi officials are planning somewhat similar export tax on all Kwangsi food-stuffs which are shipped to Canton from Kwangsi province by way of Wuchow. The chief Kwangsi product consumed in Canton is poultry.

The Hongkong fish and vegetable merchants' guild has lodged a protest with the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong demanding that the Government of the British Colony take up the matter officially with the Canton Government.

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Hongkong, Sept. 2, (7 P. M.)—The Canton Government claims that representatives of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan and Han Fu-chu have arrived in Canton for the purpose of negotiating for funds for the purpose of organizing a new rebellion in the North.

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Hongkong, Sept. 3, (8 P. M.)—Gen. Chen Chi-tang has announced a number of new appointments which have aroused considerable interest, the most important being Marshal Sun Chuan-fang the former Chekiang and Kiangsu militarist, who has been appointed a member of the Canton "Satate Council." Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's representative, Wang Shao-cheng, who has been in Canton for some time, departed for Tientsin today.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang has also announced the appointment of Gen. Chang Fa-kwei's regimental commanders, Li Hen-wan and Tang Kwang-lung as chief staff officers attached to the military headquarters at Shiukwan.

It was announced today that Gen. Chen Chi-tang's 1st, 2nd and 3rd Armies are expected to arrive at Tayuling and Nambung before the weekend. In the meantime Canton city is being garrisoned by the recently recruited First Training Division.

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Hongkong, Sept. 3, (8 P. M.)—The controversy between the Canton finance officials and the food dealers over the new food export duties which were announced on September 1, has not been settled and Hongkong is still suffering from a serious food shortage. However, the Canton Government is continuing the negotiations with the merchants and it is understood that the merchants have consented to make further shipments to Hongkong. It is not known whether the Hongkong authorities have made representations to Canton on the subject, but it is understood that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong has petitioned the Governor to intercede with Canton in order to prevent a continuance of the food shortage.

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Hongkong, Sept. 6, (6 P. M.)—Although there have been extensive troop movements and concentrations of Gen. Chen Chi-tang's forces in northern Kwangtung province, well-informed persons still believe that the Canton "National Government" will continue its defensive attitude for some time and will not order an advance into territory now held by the Central Government's troops, However, Gen. Teng Shen-chi, the ex-Hunanese commander as well as a number of Gen. Chen Chi-tang's divisional commanders, have departed for Shiukwan and other points along the Kwangtung-Kiangsi and Kwangtung-Hunan borders, presumably for the purpose of taking command of the rebel forces.

The Canton Ministry of Finance has obtained a loan of $300,000 from the Central Bank for military purposes.

Sun Fo, late Minister of Railways at Nanking, who is co-operating in the Canton movement, has been ill for several days and has not participated in recent meetings of the Canton "State Council."

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Hongkong, Sept. 6, (6 P. M.)—The dispute between the Canton Government and Cantonese food dealers which started on September 1 over the imposition of an export tax on fresh foods has not been settled. As a result Hongkong is still without the usual supplies of fresh foods such as fish, vegetables, beef, fruits, and poultry. Practically no cargoes of fish have been exported from Canton to Hongkong since September I while the export of vegetables has been strictly limited. It is reported that the British authorities at Hongkong have unofficially taken up the matter with Eugene Chen, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Canton, but the results have not been stated. The Cantonese food dealers have refused to pay the export tax and in conseqnence have discontinued business.

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Hongkong, Sept. 7, (9 P. M.)—Gen. Tang Shen-chi departed from Canton today on his way to Hunan province, taking with him the sum of $300,000 for use in "buying-over" certain units in that province which are supposed to be favorable to the Canton movement.

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Hongkong, Sept. 7, (9 P. M.)—Gen. Chang Hui-chang, head of the Canton aviation department, arrived in Hongkong today. The purpose of Gen. Chang's mission has not been stated, but according to report he is here for the purpose of accepting delivery of airplanes which were purchased by the Canton Government.

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Hongkong, Sept. 7, (9 P. M.)—Owing to the united opposition of Chinese food dealers in Canton and Hongkong, it was reported today that the Canton Government may postpone the enforcement of the export tax on food products. Pactically no food products have been shipped from Canton to Hongkong since Sept. 1 when the new export tax was put into effect.

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Hongkong, Sept. 8, (8 A. M.)—A large massmeeting was staged by various Chinese organizations in the city of Nanning, capital of Kwangsi province, yesterday, wherein strong anti-American sentiment prevailed and various resolutions were adopted attacking the United States. The reason for the anti-American development was the holding-up in Hongkong of a large shipment of banknotes printed in the United states which had been ordered by the Kwangsi provincial government for the use of the Kwangsi provincial bank. According to report here the shipment of printed notes was detained upon the orders of the American consular authorities due to representations of the Central Government at Nanking.

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Hongkong, Sept. 8, (8 A. M.)—Sun Fo, late Minister of Railways at Nanking, who has been taking a prominent part in the Canton movement, was thrown from a horse and seriously injured yesterday. While the office report from Canton stated that Sun Fo's injuries were not serious, it is stated that both of his arms were fractured which will necessitate his remaining in the hospital for an extended period. The injury occurred while Sun Fo was galloping his pony on the Shek-Pai race course at Canton.

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*South China Morning Post*, Hongkong, (August 29)—The Canton Government, having completed its defense system which is thought adequate to prevent the city from being captured by a hostile force, is now devoting its attention to the long-postponed military expedition.... The 1st Group Army Corps is now being distributed as follows: 3rd army under Gen. Li Yeung-chin has already left for the Hunan frontier, most of the troops having already passed Lokchong; 1st Army under Gen. Yu Hon-miao is still at Sinkai, but will leave shortly for Shiukwan; 2nd army will occupy North River district as soon as

this area is vacated by 1st army; 1st Training Division will remain in Canton temporarily but may be sent to front when needed as Canton is now thought practically impregnable from attack....Gen. Bei Tsung-chi has wired Canton that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is leading an expedition from Kiangsi, via Hunan, into Kwangsi, hence Canton has decided to order a mobilization of 1st and 4th Group Army Corps before Sept. 1 with Hunan as main objective ....Telegrams sent to Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang and also Sun Tien-ying to move in accordance with prearranged plans....Fifty motor-lorries and 300 coolies sent to Shiukwan to transport military supplies....Canton has further reported that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will invade Kwangtung and Kwangsi simultaneously, attacking Shiukwan and Kweilin....Goods traffic suspended between Shiukwan and Namhung and Lokchong and Chingchow due to military movements....Gen. Bei Tsung-chi has ordered various districts in Kwangsi to impress coolies for military transport at front; Gen. Bei calls military conference of 4th Group Army Corps for Sept. 5 and telegraphs Gen. Chang Fa-kwei to attend....Large quantities of munitions (several million rounds) being transported from Canton arsenal to North River.... Canton stated a representative of Gen. Chang Ching, military governor of Fukien, arrived in Canton and reported that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is moving troops through Fukien to Kwangtung border; Gen. Chang Ching's delegate also interviewed Gen. Hsu Chung-chi in Hongkong....Canton report claims that Gen. Chen Ming-hsu of 19th Route Army is actively recruiting 10,000 new recruits in Kiangsi, claimed he has sent recruiting agents to Kwangtung-Fukien border to recruit his old troops in this area and also from Canton; new recruits will give Chen Ming-hsu 20,000 men or five divisions; stated Gen. Yung Hui-tang, who was responsible for recent Whampoa mutiny, made a Brigadier-General in 19th Route Army; stated Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is financing the 19th Route army to extent of $1,200,000 monthly; stated Gen. Chiang has sent 4,000 of Shih Yu-shan's troops to Kiangsi....Tsou Lu of Western Hills Clique wires Canton that his negotiations with the Northwestern armies is progressing satisfactorily; stated Tsou Lu in Tientsin....Meanwhile it is reported that Sun Fo, Ku Ying-fan and Teng Tse-ju have sent long telegram to Chang Chi in Peiping inviting him and Yu Yu-jen to Canton, but stating that the only way to achieve peace is to secure abdication of Chiang Kai-shek; suspicion exists however, that Canton wishes to get Chang Chi, Yu Yu-jen and Li Shih-tang to come to Canton but not with any idea of making peace....Meeting of Canton State Council approves re-opening and re-organization of Central Bank; will have capital of $10,000,000 supplied from Canton treasury

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*South China Morning Post*, (Aug. 31)—Canton Government requests Dr. C. C. Wu to take up with the British Government the matter of using a portion of the British Boxer Indemnity for the construction of the Whampoa Poet Scheme....Eight bandits disguised as passengers, captured a launch operating between the Canton Bund and Wong-Sha and kidnap 65 passengers, all of whom are being held for ransom....Canton report claims that Generals Chen Chi-tang and Li Tsung-jen are drafting a proclamation to the local provincial authorities in the South, wherein they will state their reasons for rejecting the peace proposals of the Central Government....Canton claims that in addition to the 4th Group Army Corps that all three armies and the 1st Independent Division will participate in the drive against Nanking; Gen. Yu Hon-miao's troops will form the right route army, with Anjen and Chaling as the objectives; Gen. Li Yeung-ching's 3rd army will take the middle route from Chingchow to Leiyang; and Gen. Heung Hong-pin's 2nd army will act as general reserves and the 1st Independent division will have charge of transport; 4th Group Army Corps will serve on left route, attacking from Yungchow, all three armies convering on Hengchow, Hunan....Claimed that 1st and 3rd armies ordered to reach Yunghing and Chingchow before Sept. 10 and 2nd army at Shiukwan before Sept. 12; two battallions of 7th division under Gen. Li Yeung-ching left Pingshek for Ichang on 30th; 8th division left Shiukwan for Lokchong also on 30th....Reported, however, that Gen. Ho Chien's decision to remain with Nanking may delay Canton's advance....Wang Ching wei recovers health and visits Chungshan district for conference with Tang Shao-yi; Gen. Chang Fa-kwei returns to Canton from Hongkong sick-leave....Canton claims monthly revenues from Canton customs have been increased from $2,200,000 monthly to $2,600,000 since Canton took charge; confident revenues will increase to $3,000,000 by September.... Director Sham of new Canton Central Bank stated that the new issue of $10,000,000 in notes will only be used for circulation in the "conquered districts" and not in Canton.

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*South China Morning Post*, (Sept. 1)—Return of Wang Ching-wei and Gen. Chang Fa-kwei to Canton largely responsible for renewed war talk; Hsiao Fu-cheng, member of Canton state council states war will start before Sept. 12 and claims that when the Cantonese-Kwangsi troops reach a certain point in Hunan that Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan will also move against Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang; Canton claims Chiang Kai-shek has sent five divisions into Hunan to repel possible attack on Hengchow, but Canton believes that China will not make serious resistance until Canton armies reach Changsha and Yochow....Canton report states 12th and 24th divisions of 4th Group Army Corps will occupy vanguard positions; Gen. Li Chung-jen enlisting six new regiments....Gen. Chen Chi-tang sends 1,000 new type automatic pistols to 4th Group Army Corps....Kwangsi forces arrest and execute alleged Nanking spy named Chow Tien-cho, who was stated to have tried to stir up trouble at Wuchow....Canton received report claiming Kanchow, Kiangsi was captured by reds; claimed that Communists in Kiangsi have increased their strength to 100,000 with 60,000 rifles and Chiang Kai-shek's forces have been repulsed....Canton mint circulates $10,000 000 in new silver coins; stated mint is turning out $360,000 worth of new coins daily; mint purchases 4,000,000 ounces of silver in Hongkong for minting purposes.

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*South China Morning Post*, (Sept. 2)—Canton report states that Government has definitely decided to launch drive to launch drive against Chiang Kai-shek due to reaching of definite understanding with Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang for co-operating in the North, plus the action of Gen. Sun Chuan-fang in allging himself with the Canton movement (Sun Chuan-fang, ex-Northern militarist, previously controlled Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces)....Canton definitely sent $1,000,000 to Yen Hsi-shan, who has promised to support Canton by launching new rebellion in North; Canton makes Sun Chuan-fang member of State Council on Sun's promise to co-operate with Yen and Feng....Tsou Lu, rebel Kuomintangist in North, wires Canton urging a speed-up on war preparations....Kwangsi commanders at Wuchow begin transferrance of their troops to Canton enroute to East River district....Gen. Chen Chi-tang orders construction of military hospital at Shiukwan....Gen. Li Chung-jen will return to Kwangsi shortly to direct campaign into Hunan, probably be accompanied by Gen. Chang Fa-kwei....Canton food dealers declare strike due to imposition of export tax on their products....Canton Finance Ministry imposes business tax with severe penalties for infractions....Eugene Chen "soft-pedals" proposed anti-German boycott; Chen denies that he is protesting to either Germany or America regarding arms sales to Central Government; German firms paying little attention to rumors about possible boycott....Canton Finance Minister, Tang Shao-yam rejects application of Kwangsi governor Wong Ko-cho that taxes be exempted on all motor cars shipped to Kwangsi.

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*South China Morning Post*, (Sept. 3)—Although the Canton-Kwangsi troops have made an advance into the southern edge of Hunan province and various preparations have been made for definite war activities against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's forces, it is not thought that an actual offensive will be launched in earnest until arrangements have been completed with Canton's Northern "allies;" Canton claims that representatives of Yen and Feng and Han Fu-chu have arrived in Hongkong, but will not proceed to Canton for the present; representatives carry letters from Tsou Lu; Sun Chuan-fang's agent, Wang Shao-cheng, also arrives in Hongkong on way to Canton....Gen. Chen Chi-tang issues orders to Canton newspapers against publication of news pertaining to peace negotiations with Nanking....Chen Chi-tang sends further consignment of munitions to Kweilin....Large number of troops from Kwangsi continue to arrive at Canton, including 3rd regiment of 43 division which now camped in Canton suburbs awaiting transportations to Chaochow and Meihsien on East River; regiments under

Fan Tak-shing and Chan Hon-kwong depart for Namhung and Chihing for garrison service....Gen. Chen Chi-tang continues efforts to enlist support in Fukien, appoints Generals Lin Shao-tung, Chung Shao-kwei and Lu Sin-min as commanders of New 2nd, 3rd and 4th divisions; regiment of 1st training division departs for Mapa; 3rd army at Shiukwan moved to Pingshek and Lokchong; alleged that 24th brigade of 12th division under Gen. Ma Kun has joined Canton and now marching to Kwangtung from Kanchow....Canton sends $500,000 to Wuchow as initial mobilization funds for Bei Tsung-chi's troops.... Canton report from Shanghai stated that while Gen. Chiang was in Hankow he secretly arranged for reinforcing the Government troops in Hunan in preparation for advance into Kwangtung; claimed Chiang has chartered large number of vessels for transportng troops from Nanking and Kiukiang to Hankow and Changsha.... Canton Central Bank orders printing of $5,000,000, in "big-money" notes in Hongkong....Canton orders temporary suspension of mint due to fall in exchange with Hongkong occasioned by recent purchase of 5,000,000 ounces of silver....Canton publishes report alleging "certain prominent member of Nanking Government" secretly arranged for transport of $500,000,000 worth of raw opium from Yunnan and Kweichow to North China in order to avoid opium taxes in Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

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*South China Morning Post*, (Sept. 4)—Canton announces capture by Kwangsi forces of important Hunanese city of Chenchow, located about 20 miles from Kwangtung border, by 5th Independent Brigade; claimed city occupied on Sept. 3rd following evacuation of pro-Nanking troops....Chen Chi-tang summons military conference with Chang Fa-kwei, Li Chung-jen, Yu-Han-miao, Heung Han-ping and Chang Wei-chang and Admirals Chan Chak and Feng Chu-wan to discuss plans for Hunan campaign; decided that Yu Han-miao's army will join campaign, hence all of Yu's troops withdrawing from Canton for Taiyuling and Namhung....Chen Chi-tang leaving shortly on inspection trip to East and North Rivers....Wang Ching-wei, Hsiao Fu-cheng, Liu Chi-wan, Tang Ching-yang call meeting of Chinese emigrants from America, Australia, Cuba, Mexico and Europe for educational campaign on war issue; speakers denounce Chiang Kai-shek and urge adoption of resolution to Canton Government demanding war declaration....Chen Chi-tang commandeers motor vehicles for troop transport purposes at front....Large numbers of troops being sent to East River district....Gen. Chang Fa-kwei apparently taking active part in war prearations and will shortly join Kwangsi troops for invasion of Hunan; stated Chen Chi-tang's regiments will concentrate at Yungchow before opening joint drive on Nanking stronghold at Hengchow, Hunan....Hankow message published in Canton claiming Chiang Kai-shek concentrating all of Nanking's garrison troops and two divisions from Honan for defense of Hankow and Changsha.

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*South China Morning Post*, (Sept. 5)—Canton report states that a lull has developed in Canton's threatened drive in Hunan due to confirmation of reports that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has expended $300,000 in the construction of trenches and fortifications at Hengchow, thus indicating that Gen. Chiang does not intend to make any resistance to Canton-Kwangsi advance into southern Hunan; stated that the Central Government forces in Kiangsi and Hupeh are being withdrawn for garrison duties in the district between Hengchow and Changsha and three Nanking divisions which have been engaged in anti-Communist campaign now concentrated at Kanchow in readiness for service in Hunan; great activity at Hengchow where several hundred Nanking troops engaged in constructing fortifications; not believed that Chiang Kai-shek will use the 19th Route Army in Hunan campaign due to the discinclination of Chen Ming-shu to engage in further fighting without a rest from anti-Communist campaign....Following Cantonese occupation of Chengchow in southern Hunan, Gen. Chen Chi-tang ordered 2nd division of 1st Group Army Corps and other regiments at Shiukwan to proceed to southern Hunan to assist the Cantonese troops at Hengchow in advancing further into Hunan; Canton sends officials to Hunan with funds to "buy-over" doubtful generals and disseminate propaganda against Chiang Kai-shek.... Trade between Canton and northern Kwangtung seriously affected by troop movements; stated trade between Canton and Shiukwan decreased 30 percent; troop concentration at Pingshek, Lokchong, Namhung and Shiukwan frightened merchants against sending consignments of goods to these districts; merchants in Canton petition for abolition of coal duties....*South China Morning Post* urges Hongkong merchants to develop other sources of food supply instead of depending on Canton since present strike of food dealers over Canton's export tax has seriously embarrassed the food supplies of the British Colony.

## Gandhi Attends Church Service on Board Ship

Reports from the Peninsular and Oriental s. s. *Rajputana*, on which Mahatma Gandhi is taking the trip to London, indicate that he is not troubled with seasickness. He sleeps on deck. He rises at four and spends the day writing, reading and chatting with his companions and fellow passengers, but he never forgets to carry out his daily ritual of spinning. During the journey hundreds of telegrams of good wishes for the success of his mission have come to him from all parts of the world.

Daily *Reuter* telegrams describe Gandhi's life on board ship, how he romps with the children, caresses the babies, and jokes with their parents. Note is also made of the fact that he attended the Church service Sunday morning September 5 on board ship, clad in his customary scanty loin cloth. He joined the congregation in singing "Lead, Kindly Light."

The India Office in London states that since the announcement of delegates to the Indian Round Table conference the following changes have been made in the Indian States delegation: In the absence of the Maharajah of Kashmir and the Maharajah of Patiala on account of urgent and important business in their own States, the representation of interests of the former has been entrusted to Colonel K. N. Haksar (who was already a delegate) and of the latter to the Nawab Liaqat Hayat Khan, Prime Minister of Patiala State.

The Maharajah Holkar of Indore and the Maharao of Cutch, have also been invited to join the delegation. The Maharajah Rana of Dholpur, who was already a delegate, has been invited to join the Federal Structure Committee.

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference met in London September 7. Only about half of the delegates were present, the other half still being enroute from India on board ship. The next meeting is scheduled for Monday, September 14, when all of the 36 delegates, including Mr. Gandhi, are expected to be present.

At Chittagong, Bengal, August 30, a Hindu boy, sixteen years of age, shot dead Khan Bahadur Ashanullah, the police inspector who supervised the investigation in regard to the raid made on the armory in that city last year. Communal rioting broke out as a sequel to the murder. The Inspector was a Mohammedan and an infuriated mob of Mohammedans, in revenge, looted and burned a large Hindu shop in the centre of the city.

## Conference for Chinese Christian Workers Held at Kuling

The Conference for Chinese Christian Workers held under the auspices of the Milton Stewart Evangelistic Fund was held at Kuling during the latter part of August.

Owing to isturbed conditions in the province of Kiangsi the Conference had to be called off last summer, and there was some fear that it might not be held this year. However, A. H. Reinhard, the Field Secretary and administrator of the Stewart Fund, went ahead with arrangements and when the time came the Conference was held without difficulty.

In spite of the flood conditions prevailing throughout the Yangtsze Valley there was a good representation from all the Valley provinces, pastors and male evangelists numbering 114, female evangelists 27, teachers in mission schools 29, and lay workers 13. There were 47 delegates from the province of Kiangsu, 16 from Anhwei, 26 from Kiangsi, 43 from Hupeh, 6 from Chekiang, 23 from Hunan, and 22 from Honan.

The principal speaker of the Conference was the Rev. R. A. Jaffray, well-known veteran missionary of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, for thirty-five years an evangelist living at Wuchow, Kuangsi. Other speakers of the Conference were the Rev. Marcus Chen, of the Hunan Bible Institute, Changsha; the Rev. Han Feng Kang, head of the North-eastern Bible School, Newchwang; and Rev. Jas. R. Graham, an evangelist of the Southern Presbyterian Mission in North Kiangsu,

## Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Firm — Business Done 2000,000 Shares
September 9

| 1930-1931 High | Low | Div.$ perSh. | STOCKS | Fri. Sept. 4 | Tues. Sept. 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28½ | 11⅛ | 1.00 | Adams Express | 13⅜ | 12⅞ |
| 182¾ | 102¾ | *6.00 | Allied Chemical & Dye | 108¼ | 106¼ |
| 42¾ | 18⅜ | 2.00 | Allis Chalmers | 23 | 22¾ |
| 129¾ | 88⅜ | 4.00 | American Can | 89⅜ | 88⅜ |
| 51¾ | 21¼ | — | American &ForeignPower | 25 | 23⅛ |
| 31½ | 11 | — | American& For. Power W. | 14⅜ | 12½ |
| 58½ | 24⅜ | 2.00 | American Smelting | 29¾ | 28 |
| 201¾ | 156½ | 9.00 | American Tel. & Tel. | 166¼ | 164⅛ |
| 132¾ | 102⅛ | *5.00 | American Tobacco "B" | 109¾ | 107¼ |
| 80¾ | 40⅜ | 3.00 | American Waterworks | 43⅝ | 41 |
| 43¼ | 18¾ | 1.50 | Anaconda Copper | 23¼ | 21¾ |
| 87⅞ | 41¾ | 5.00 | Baltimore & Ohio | 41¾ | 38⅝ |
| 70⅝ | 33¼ | 2.00 | Bethlehem Steel | 37⅛ | 35¾ |
| 76½ | 47 | *3.00 | Borden Company | 55¾ | 55⅞ |
| 30¾ | 14½ | 1.00 | Borg Warner | 17⅞ | 17⅛ |
| 45⅝ | 19⅞ | 1.25 | Canadian Pacific Railway | 19⅞ | 18 |
| 131½ | 48⅜ | 6.00 | Case J. I. | 48⅜ | 47¾ |
| 54⅛ | 27½ | 3.00 | Chesapeake Corp | 33 | 29¼ |
| 25¾ | 12½ | 1.00 | Chrysler | 18⅝ | 18½ |
| 20¾ | 9¼ | *.30 | Cities Service, Co. | 10⅛ | 9¾ |
| 45⅞ | 20 | 2.00 | Columbia Gas & Electric | 28½ | 26⅝ |
| 16⅜ | 6 | .75 | Columbia Graphaphone | 7 | 6¼ |
| 12 | 6⅞ | .40 | Commonwealth &Southern | 7⅞ | 7⅝ |
| 2¾ | 1⅜ | — | „ „ warr. | 1½ | 1½ |
| 109⅝ | 82⅛ | 4.00 | Consolidated Gas. of N. Y. | 90⅝ | 88⅞ |
| 12 | 5 | — | Continental Oil | 8¾ | 8¼ |
| 86⅝ | 55⅜ | *3.00 | Corn Products | 63½ | 63 |
| 5⅞ | 2⅛ | — | Curtiss Wright Co. | 2¾ | 2⅝ |
| 78¾ | 61½ | 4.00 | Drug Incorporated | 73 | 72 |
| 107 | 71 | 4.00 | Du Pont de Nemours | 82½ | 79½ |
| 185¾ | 118 | *5.00 | Eastman Kodak | 134¾ | 133¼ |
| 61 | 81⅛ | 6% S | Electric Bond & Share | 34½ | 32⅞ |
| 38⅜ | 11⅝ | 2.50 | Fox Film "A" | 13¾ | 13¼ |
| 54¾ | 36 | 1.60 | General Electric | 39⅜ | 38⅜ |
| 56 | 43 | 3.00 | General Foods | 49½ | 48 |
| 48 | 31⅛ | 3.00 | General Motors | 34⅜ | 33⅛ |
| 84⅛ | 42 | 5.00 | General Railway Signal | 45 | 44 |
| 38¾ | 18 | — | Gillette | 18¼ | 17 |
| 42⅛ | 21 | 2.50 | Gold Dust | 26 | 25½ |
| 20⅞ | 8¼ | — | Goodrich Rubber | 11¼ | 10½ |
| 52¾ | 30⅝ | 3.00 | Goodyear Tire & Rubber | 39 | 38⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 10 | 1.00 | Granby | 11 | 10¼ |
| 62½ | 27¾ | 4.00 | International Cement | 30⅝ | 29½ |
| 4 | 1¼ | — | International Combu. Eng. | 1⅝ | 1½ |
| 60½ | 36¼ | 2.50 | International Harvester | 36¼ | 36½ |
| 20⅛ | 9½ | .60 | International Nickel | 12¼ | 11⅞ |
| 38¾ | 18¾ | 2.00 | International Tel.& Tel. | 25⅛ | 23¾ |
| 80¾ | 40⅝ | 3.00 | Johns Manville | 48⅝ | 47 |
| 81½ | 14⅜ | 1.00 | Kennecott | 16⅝ | 15⅝ |
| 27¾ | 14¼ | 1.61 | Kreuger & Toll | 14½ | 13 |
| 91 | 60 | *4.00 | Liggett & Myers, "B" | 65½ | 64¼ |
| 63½ | 36⅛ | 3.00 | Loew's: Inc | 47¾ | 46⅜ |
| 21⅞ | 11⅜ | — | Lorillard P Co. (com.) | 16¾ | 15 |
| 19 | 8⅛ | — | Ludlum Steel | Unq. | 10½ |
| 29¼ | 15¾ | — | Montgomery Ward | 18½ | 17 |
| 40⅞ | 20 | 4.00 | Nash Motors | 24 | 22¾ |
| 14¾ | 6⅛ | 1.00 | Nevada Consolidated Co. | 8⅛ | 7⅜ |
| 132¼ | 64⅞ | 6.00 | New York Central | 64⅞ | 61¼ |
| 11 | 4⅜ | — | North American Aviation | 6⅝ | 6⅞ |
| 54⅞ | 38 | 2.00 | Pacific Gas & Electric | 45 | 43½ |
| 11⅞ | 5¼ | .40 | Packard Motor | 6⅛ | 6 |
| 50¼ | 19⅝ | 2.50 | Paramount—Publix Corp | 23¼ | 22 |
| 54 | 36½ | 3.00 | Pennsylvania Railroad | 36½ | 35¼ |
| 8½ | 4⅞ | .20 | Pennroad Corporation | 5 | 5 |
| 16⅝ | 4¾ | — | Phillips Petroleum | 8 | 7½ |
| 96 | 72 | 3.40 | Public Service of N. Jersey | 77⅛ | 73¾ |
| 27½ | 12 | — | Radio Corporation | 18⅝ | 17½ |
| 24½ | 11¼ | — | Radio-Keith Orpheum | 14¼ | 13⅝ |
| 54½ | 40⅝ | 3.00 | Reynolds Tobacco "B" | 47⅝ | 47⅛ |
| 63¼ | 40⅞ | *2.50 | Sears Roebuck | 54⅞ | 52⅜ |
| 10¼ | 4½ | — | Shell Union | 5⅞ | 5 |
| 28⅝ | 10⅛ | — | Simmons Company | 14⅞ | 13¾ |
| 26½ | 13⅞ | 1.60 | Socony-Vacuum Corp. | 18 | 17¼ |
| 54½ | 36 | 2.00 | SouthernCaliforniaEdison | 42⅝ | 42, |
| 88⅜ | 55⅛ | 3.50 | Standard Gas & Electric | 60 | 58¼ |
| 53½ | 30⅝ | *1.00 | Standard Oil of N. Jersey | 38⅝ | 36⅝ |
| 86¼ | 18 | 2.00 | Texas Corporation | 24½ | 23⅜ |
| 55¾ | 29⅛ | 3.00 | Texas Gulf Sulphur | 33⅛ | 33⅝ |
| 18 | 6⅜ | .40 | Trans America | 6¾ | 6½ |
| 72 | 43½ | 2.60 | Union Carbide & Carbon | 47¾ | 47 |
| 205⅛ | 135½ | 10.00 | Union Pacific Railway | 137 | 133 |
| 38⅞ | 20⅞ | — | United Aircraft& Transp't | 26⅛ | 25⅛ |
| 81 | 16⅛ | .75 | United Corporation | 21¾ | 20⅜ |
| 37½ | 25⅝ | 1.20 | United Gas Improvement | 28⅜ | 27⅝ |
| 20⅜ | 10⅛ | — | U.S. Rubber | 12¾ | 12⅛ |
| 152⅜ | 83 | 4.00 | U.S. Steel | 83 | 80⅝ |
| 76¾ | 23⅛ | — | Vanadium | 26⅞ | 24¼ |
| 20⅜ | 4¾ | — | Warner Bros. Pictures | 9⅛ | 9 |
| 107¾ | 54¼ | 4.00 | Westinghouse E. & M. | 57½ | 55⅛ |
| 72⅝ | 54⅜ | 2.40 | Woolworth | 67 | 66 |
| *plus extras | | | Call Money | 1½% | 1½% |

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## Delegates to Moscow Conference Return to China

Two members of the Chinese delegation to the Sino-Soviet Conference, Liu Tse-yung, technical expert, and Niao Tse-sheng, secretary, returned to Harbin from Moscow September 1. They are submitting to the Central Government a report of recent discussions concerning the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway on behalf of Mo Te-hui, the plenipotentiary delegate.

Liu Tse-yung, in an interview stated that two separate problems are being considered at the Conference: the redemption of the Chinese Eastern Railway and measures for the provisional management of the Line. The question of provisional management of the C.E.R. is being taken up as both sides are dissatisfied with the present system of administration, Mr. Liu says.

## American Airmen Try Non-Stop Pacific Flight

Two American airmen, Don Moyle and Cecil Allen, with a view to competing for the G$50,000 prize offered by a Japanese newspaper for a non-stop flight from the mainland of Japan to the mainland of the United States, have remodelled the monoplane in which previous unsuccessful attempts were made by Capt Ash and Lieutenants Bromley and Gatty. The monoplane has a capacity of 1,100 gallons of gasoline. The distance, along the Great Circle, from Sabishiro Beach, Japan, to Seattle, is 4,500 miles. The plane has a cruising speed of 115 miles an hour. After several postponements they took off from Sabishiro Beach September 8 at 5.28 a.m.

## American-Oriental Finance Co.'s Quotations

| 1930-31 High | Low | Div. | Stock | Price Frid. June 4. | Tues. June 8. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 156⅝ | 70¾ | 3,00 | Air Reduction | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| 69⅞ | 39¼ | 5.00 | Amer. Sugar Ref. | 52¼ | 51¾ |
| 75⅝ | 25½ | 3.00 | Canada Dry | 29 | 25½ |
| 79¾ | 19 | 3.00 | Caterpillar Tractor | 20 | 19 |
| 71⅝ | 40⅝ | 2.50 | Continental Can | 46⅝ | 46 |
| 33 | 6¼ | — | Coty, Inc. | 7 | 6½ |
| 24⅞ | 10 | 1.00 | Diamond Watch | 18 | 17⅝ |
| 114⅞ | 33 | 6.00 | Elec. Auto Lite Co. | 36⅝ | 35¾ |
| 103½ | 30⅛ | 1.00 | Elec. Power & Light | 37 | 35⅛ |
| 7 | 5¾ | .222† | F'damental Trust "A" | 6⅛ | 6 |
| 7¼ | 6 | .30 | F'damental Trust "B" | 6⅝ | 6¼ |
| 111⅞ | 52⅞ | 4.00 | Gen. Amer. Tank Car | 56 | 56 |
| 58¾ | 7 | — | Int. Printing Ink | 11½ | 11½ |
| 88½ | 21½ | 3.00 | Mack Trucks | 26¼ | 25⅛ |
| 93 | 55 | 2.80 | Nat'l Biscuit | 55 | 53⅛ |
| 83½ | 18¾ | — | Nat'l Cash Register | 25¼ | 23½ |
| 62 | 26¾ | 2.60 | Nat'l Dairy Products | 32⅞ | 31½ |
| 132⅞ | 56¾ | 10% | North American Co. | 65+D | 62¾ |
| 128¾ | 31⅞ | 2.50 | Otis Elevator | 34⅛ | 33⅝ |
| 122⅝ | 38⅝ | 5.00 | Safeway Stores | 62 | 60⅝ |
| 105 | 46½ | 4.00 | United Fruit | 50¾ | 50 |
| 75½ | 13½ | 1.00 | U. S. Realty & Imp. | 14¼ | 14 Bid. |

† Interim Div.—6 months
+D Ex. div.
S Stock div.

## The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

September 3, 1931.

| SECURITY | RATE & DATE DUE | Price | Approx Yield% |
|---|---|---|---|
| The National City Bank of New York | Stock | 78½ | — |
| City of Antwerp | 5 % Dec. 1, 1958 | 100 | 5.00 |
| Argentine Government | 6 % May 1, 1960 | 64½ | 9.67 |
| Canadian National Railway Co. | 5 % Oct. 1, 1969 | 105½ | 4.69 |
| Chile Government | 6 % Jan. 1, 1961 | 30 | — |
| City of Vienna | 6 % Nov. 1, 1952 | 75 | 8.59 |
| City of Yokohama | 6 % Dec. 1, 1961 | 99½ | 6.04 |
| German General Electric (A. E. G.) | 6 % May 1, 1948 | 63½ | 10.71 |
| German Central Bank for Agriculture | 6 % Apr. 15, 1938 | 62 | — |
| Greek Government | 6 % Feb. 1, 1968 | 83½ | 7.30 |
| Japanese Government | 6½% Feb. 1, 1954 | 105¾ | 6.03 |
| Kingdom of Italy | 7 % Dec. 1, 1951 | 99⅞ | 7.01 |
| Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd. | 6 % July 1, 1954 | 26½ | — |
| Nord Railway Co. | 6½% Oct. 1, 1950 | 106 | 6.27 |
| Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp. | 5½% Nov. 1, 1957 | 91⅛ | 6.13 |
| Oriental Development Co. | 5½% Nov. 1, 1958 | 93½ | 5.99 |
| Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co. | 7 % Sept. 15, 1958 | 106 | 6.53 |
| Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.) | 7½% Sept. 1, 1949 | 65 | — |
| Republic of Finland | 5½% Feb. 1, 1958 | 73 | 7.96 |
| Republic of Peru | 6 % Dec. 1, 1960 | 15 | — |
| Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w. | 6 % Aug. 1, 1953 | 60 | 10.79 |
| Saxon Public Works | 6½% May 1, 1951 | 56 | — |
| Saxon State Mortgage Institution | 6½% Dec. 1, 1946 | 55 | — |
| Toho Electric PowerCo. Notes (Japan) | 6 % July 1, 1932 | 99⅜ | 6.66 |
| Tokyo ElectricLightCo. (Japan) | 6 % June 15, 1953 | 82¼ | 7.63 |
| Ujigawa ElectricPower Co. (Japan) | 7 % Mar. 15, 1945 | 99⅞ | 7.01 |
| U. S. of Brazil | 6½% Oct. 1, 1957 | 42 | — |
| Anaconda Copper Mining Co. | Common Stock | 24 | — |
| Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. | Common Stock | 44 | — |
| Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock | 6 % (Am.n Shares) | 79 | — |
| Pennsylvania Railroad Co. | Common Stock | 37½ | — |
| Socony-Vacuum Co | Common Stock | 19 | — |
| United Aircraft and Transport Corp. | Common Stock | 27⅛ | — |
| Chicago Rapid Transit Co. | 6½% July 1, 1944 | 64 | — |
| CubanDominicanSugar Corp. | 7½% Nov. 1, 1944 | 10 | — |
| Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp. | 7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock | 10 | — |
| State of Minas Geraes Series "A" | 6½% Sept. 1, 1959 | 89 | — |

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republic of China Gold Loan | 5 % 1925 | 75½ | — |
| Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped | 5 % 1913/60 | 65½ | — |
| Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped | 5 % 1913/60 | 63½ | — |
| Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan) | 5 % 1912 | 43 | — |
| Shanghai Nanking Railway | 5 % 1904/08 | 45½ | — |
| Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway | 5 % 1908/38 | 78 | — |
| Hukuang Railway | 5 % 1911/1951 | 22½ | — |
| TientsinPukowRailway | 5 % 1908/09 | 19 | — |

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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# In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of RIDA JOUROLMON Deceased

Cause No. 3385

Special Proceedings No. 762

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RIDA JOUROLMON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before March 5th 1932, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China. H. MAXCY SMITH,
August 29, 1931. c/o Mission Treasurers,
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai.

## Preliminary Trial at Nanking of Alleged Foreign Communists

A preliminary examination took place at Nanking September 8 into the charges which have been preferred against the alleged Belgian communist Noulens, and his reputed wife, who were arrested in Shanghai several weeks ago and later turned over to the Chinese authorities. Telegrams from Nanking state that the accused are receiving courteous treatment. Noulens speaks English and Mrs. Noulens French. The examining magistrate speaks fluently English and Russian. Thus, it was indicated, the proceedings will not be conducted in the Chinese language. A corps of expert linguists and shorthand writers has been engaged for the case. The preliminary examination, which will require about a week, is being conducted in secret.

## Eurasia Airways Pilot and Mechanic Freed By Mongols

Otto Rathje, pilot of the plane *Eurasia II*, which was brought down by rifle fire over Outer Mongolia, and his mechanic, Herr Koelber, have been released by the Mongolian authorities, according to private advices received by the Lufthansa, the German airway corporation. Herr Rathje had served three months of the five year sentence meted out to him after he had been found guilty on the charge of espionage. The mechanic had been detained in the hospital at Urga where his leg was amputated as the result ef a wound received in the incident. Both airmen, it is understood, are now on their way back to Germany.

## National Athletic Meet to Take Place in Nanking October 10

Final preparations for the National Athletic Meet to be held at Nanking on October 10 were discussed at a general meeting of the Preparatory Committee September 10. The president and vice-president for the Meet were elected, inauguration ceremonies decided upon, and official inspection of the new stadium made.

# What the Ships Carry between America and China

## Return of the Shanghai Customs

*Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;*

### NORDANGER, July 13.
(Agents Standard Oil Co.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | *Galls.* | 344,981 |

### PRESIDENT CLEVLAND, July 14.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai | *Bls.* 15 *Pls.* | 14.90 |
| Silk, Raw, Filature: | | |
| Wild, Antung | *Bls.* 50 ,, | 50.20 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo | ,, | 346 |
| YoungHyson, Hangchow | ,, | 7 |
| Brassware | ,, | 13 |
| Bristles, Assorted | ,, | 87 |
| Cotton, Raw | *Bls.* 100 ,, | 319 |
| Egg Yolk, Dried | ,, | 68 |
| Horsehair | ,, | 100 |
| Skins, Dog, Tanned | *Pcs.* | 1,800 |
| ,, Kid, Plates | ,, | 2,300 |
| ,, Lamb, ,, | ,, | 633 |
| ,, ,, Tanned | ,, | 1,900 |
| ,, Rabbit, Untanned | ,, | 20,000 |
| ,, Weasel, ,, | ,, | 7,000 |
| Skin Mats, Lamb | ,, | 230 |
| Tientsin Carpets: | | |
| Over 100 feet square | *Hk. Tls.* | 4,621 |
| Under 100 ,, ,, | ,, | 3,386 |

### KWANSAI MARU, July 14.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Shirtings: | | |
| White, over 41in. wide | *Yds.* | 1,271 |
| Cotton Raw | *Bls.* 1,300 *Pls.* | 4,723 |
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Sheets | ,, | 34 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain | ,, | 2,143 |
| Steel, Structural | ,, | 335 |
| Grease, Lubricting, Mineral | ,, | 19 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 9,142 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | *Galls.* | 5,524 |

### SILVERPALM, July 15.
Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw | *Bls.* 1,400 *Pls.* | 4,000 |
| Brass Strips | ,, | 87 |
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Tinned Plates, Plain | *Pls.* | 1,504 |
| Enamels | ,, | 18 |
| Petrolatum | ,, | 281 |
| Soap, Laundry | ,, | 84 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 18,213 |
| Motor-cars | *Pcs.* | 4 |
| Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: | | |
| For Motor Cars and Trucks | *Pcs.* | 90 |
| Dyes, Aniline | *Pkgs.* 60 *G. Units* | 3,198 |
| Machinery | ,, | 19,813 |
| Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of | ,, | 1,078 |

### STEEL EXPORTER, July 15.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Cobble Scraps | *Pls.* | 300 |
| Pipes | ,, | 249 |
| Chains | ,, | 249 |
| Sheets, under 1/4 in. thick | ,, | 2,182 |
| Tinned Plates Plain | ,, | 5,292 |
| Iron and Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Pipes | ,, | 205 |
| Steel, Bamboo | ,, | 419 |
| Cement, White | ,, | 468 |
| Machinery, & Parts of | *G Units.* | 15,445 |

### OREGON July 16.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bristles, Assorted | *Pls.* | 100 |

### LOSSIEBANK, July 16.
(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw | *Bls.* 7,915 *Pls.* | 28,064 |

### PLEASANTVILLE, July 17
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, Wheat | *Pls.* | 226 |
| Grease Lubricating Mineral | ,, | 65 |
| Rubber Inner Tubes: | | |
| For Motor Cars & Trucks | *Pcs.* | 30 |
| Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: | | |
| For Motor Cars & Trucks | ,, | 132 |
| Enamels | *Galls.* | 48 |
| Lacquer | ,, | 114 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | ,, | 62,167 |
| Paints | ,, | 60 |
| Timber: | | |
| Pilings | *Sup. ft.* | 107,899 |
| Softwood, Merchantable | ,, | 92,166 |

### HANOVER, July 18.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw | *Bls.* 800 *Pls.* | 2,800 |
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Sheets | ,, | 1,512 |
| Steel, Bamboo | ,, | 1,188 |
| Iron and Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Sheets | ,, | 5,498 |
| Asphalt | ,, | 9,422 |
| Grease Lubricating, Mineral | ,, | 85 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 91 |
| Wax, Paraffin | ,, | 232 |
| Oil, Kerosene, in Case | *Galls.* | 74,720 |
| ,, Lubricating, Mineral | ,, | 86,654 |
| Machinery | *G. Units.* | 13,893 |

### TATSUNO MARU, July 18.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Green, Gunpowder, Ningpo etc. | *Pls.* | 84 |
| Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow | ,, | 100 |
| Antimony, Crude | *Pls.* | 420 |
| Brassware | ,, | 106 |
| Nutgalls | ,, | 504 |
| Wool, Sheep's | ,, | 497 |

### GOLDEN STAR, July 18.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oil, Kerosene: | | |
| American, in bulk | *Galls.* | 26,500 |
| ,, ,, Case | ,, | 225,000 |
| Gasolene, in Case | ,, | 200,000 |
| ,, ,, bulk | ,, | 26,500 |

### PRESIDENT POLK, July 20.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aluminium-foil | *Pls.* | 13 |
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Screws | *Pls.* | 649 |
| Cotton, Raw | *Bls.* 550 ,, | 1,954 |
| Canned Fruits | ,, | 35 |
| ,, Awabi | ,, | 23 |
| Leather, Sole | ,, | 15 |
| ,, Patent | ,, | 10 |
| Lard, Substitute | ,, | 11 |
| Oranges, Fresh | ,, | 578 |
| Paper, Writing | ,, | 41 |
| ,, Printing (Woodfree) | ,, | 31 |
| Petrolatum | ,, | 318 |
| Pitch | ,, | 8 |
| Ink, Printing | ,, | 70 |
| Milk Sugar, | ,, | 84 |
| Motor-cars | *Pcs.* | 1 |
| Motor-cycles | ,, | 2 |
| Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: | | |
| For Motor Cars & Trucks | ,, | 85 |
| Rubber Inner Tubes: | | |
| For Motor Cars & Trucks | ,, | 188 |
| Machines, Sewing | ,, | 10 |
| Files | *Doz.* | 1,240 |
| Hats, Felt | ,, | 20 |
| Machinery, and Parts of | *G. U.* | 26,544 |

### LYCAON, July 21.
(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Motor-cars, | *Pcs.* | 7 |
| Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: | | |
| For Motor-cars | ,, | 415 |
| Rubber Tires, Solid: | | |
| For Motor-cars | ,, | 4 |
| Rubber Inner Tuber: | | |
| For Motor-cars | ,, | 358 |
| Waterproof Cloth, Rubbered | *Yds.* | 477 |
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Pipes | *Pls.* | 550 |
| Pipe Fittings | ,, | 23 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain | ,, | 1,112 |
| Iron and Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Pipes | ,, | 87 |
| Pipe Fittings | ,, | 24 |
| Wire Shorts | ,, | 768 |
| Expanded Metal | ,, | 375 |
| Grease, Lubricating, Mineral | ,, | 15 |
| Soda, Bicarbonate of | ,, | 420 |
| ,, Silicate of | ,, | 163 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 5,205 |
| ,, Scraps | ,, | 395 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | *Galls.* | 34,872 |
| Cigarettes | *Mille* | 200 |
| Machinery, and Parts of | *G. U.* | 30,080 |

### EMPRESS OF ASIA, July 21.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific S. S. Co. Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Flannel, Grey | *Pcs.* | 4,000 |
| Rubber Tires: | | |
| For Motor-cars | ,, | 20 |
| Motor-cars | ,, | 11 |
| Flour, Wheat | *Pls.* | 809 |
| Machinery, and Parts of | *G. U.* | 9,166 |

### TAKEIOYO MARU, July 21.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tobacco, Leaf | *Pls* | 20,523 |

### TAIPANG July 22.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo etc. | *Pls.* | 234 |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| Shanghai | *Bls* 110 *Pls.* | 110.45 |
| Bristles, Assorted | ,, | 168 |
| Egg Yolk, Liquid | ,, | 417 |
| Feathers, Goose | ,, | 43 |
| Oil, Camphor | ,, | 24 |
| Skins, Goat, Untanned | ,, | 883 |

### SHINYO MARU, July 23.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Black other kinds, Kiukiang | *Pls.* | 106 |
| ,, Green, Gunpowder, Ningpo | ,, | 310 |
| Skins, Lamb, Untanned | *Pcs.* | 1,000 |
| ,, Weasel, ,, | ,, | 10,428 |

### PRESIDENT McKINLEY, July 24.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Canned Fruits | *Pls.* | 90 |

### FERNWOOD, July 24.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw | *Bls.* 8,465 *Pls.* | 30,149 |
| Carbon Black | ,, | 738 |
| Gum Resin | ,, | 471 |
| Wax, Paraffin | ,, | 421 |

### GULDBORG, July 24.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Timber, Softwood: | | |
| Clear | *Sup. ft.* | 34,273 |
| Merchantable | ,, | 312,269 |
| Ordinary, Sawn | ,, | 4,221,619 |

### PRESIDENT GRANT, July 25.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw | *Bls.* 3,200 *Pls.* | 8,908 |
| Aluminium Sheets | ,, | 36 |
| Canned Asparagus | ,, | 13 |
| ,, Fruits | ,, | 21 |
| Cheese | ,, | 7 |
| Coffee | ,, | 8 |
| Grease, Lubricating, Mineral | ,, | 19 |
| Hides, Cow | ,, | 192 |
| Lead, Red | ,, | 41 |
| Milk, Condensed | ,, | 19 |
| ,, Powder | ,, | 19 |
| Oranges, Fresh | ,, | 43 |
| Pitch | ,, | 624 |
| Saccharine | ,, | 300 |
| Soda Ash | ,, | 840 |
| Ultramarine | ,, | 12 |
| Paints | *Galls.* | 2,595 |
| Lemons, Fresh | *Pcs.* | 119,400 |
| Motor-cars | *Pcs.* | 1 |
| Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: | | |
| For Motor-cars & Trucks | ,, | 309 |
| Rubber Inner Tubes: | | |
| For Motor-cars & Truckr | ,, | 475 |
| Victrolas | ,, | 210 |
| Motor-cars, and Trucks, Parts of | *G. Units* | 2,972 |
| Treasure: | | |
| Silver Bars | *Hk. Tls.* | 936,871 |

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